

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3016.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE. 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 9.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR LYON PLAYFAIR,
K.C.B. M.P. D.D. LL.D. F.R.S. L. & F.C.S.

NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORS of MEMOIRS.—Authors are requested to give early notice of their intention to offer Papers.
Information about Lodgings and other Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Aberdeen.
T. G. BONNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY at South Kensington will be CLOSED to the Public after MONDAY, August 11th, preparatory to the removal of the entire Collection on loan to the Bethnal Green Museum, pending the construction of a permanent and safe building for the reception of the Portraits.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE SCHARF,
Director, Keeper, and Secretary.

DUNDEE FINE-ART EXHIBITION.

The EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES in OIL and WATER-COLOURS, and of SCULPTURE will be OPENED in the Albert Institute on OCTOBER 2nd, the receiving day being September 24th. Works must be carried up, except in case of special invitations. These Exhibitions have been uniformly successful, the sales, which reached one year ago £10,000, being a record.
Agent in London, Mr. JAMES BOWLER, 17, Nassau-street, W., from whom Rules and Schedules may be obtained; or from JOHN MACLAUCHLAN, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE BOSTON EXHIBITION, 1885.

A SUPPLEMENTARY CASE will be dispatched to America from the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, containing Eight Water Colours, Architectural Drawings, and Works in Black and White.
Last day of receiving, SATURDAY, August 22.
HENRY BLACKBURN, Hon. Sec.
103, Victoria-street, Westminster, August 15, 1885.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

In Aid of the Funds of the General Hospital.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
August 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1885.

Principal Vocalists:—Madame ALBANI, Mrs. HUTCHINSON, Miss ANNA WILLIAMS, Madame PATEY, Madame TREBELL, Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. JOSEPH MALE, Mr. SANTLEY, Mr. F. KING, Mr. WATKIN MILES, and Signor FOLI.

Solo Violin—Señor SARASATE.

Conductor—Herr RICHTER.

Band and Chorus of 500 Performers.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 25th, 'Bijah.'
TUESDAY EVENING, New Cantata by Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, entitled 'Sleeping Beauty,' composed for this Festival. And a Miscellaneous Selection, including Overture by Wagner.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 26th, 'Mors et Vita.' Composed expressly for this Festival by Monsieur Charles Gounod.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, New Cantata by Mr. Thomas Anderson, entitled 'Yuletide,' Violin Concerto, composed by Mr. Alexander C. Mackenzie. And Symphony by Mr. Ebenezer Frost.
THURSDAY MORNING, August 27th, 'Messiah.'
THURSDAY EVENING, a New Cantata, 'The Spectre's Bride,' by Herr Anton Dvorak, composed expressly for this Festival. Mr. Gladstone's Latin Translation of 'Rock of Ages,' composed by Dr. Bridge, Organist of Westminster Abbey.
FRIDAY MORNING, August 28th, New Oratorio, 'The Three Holy Children,' composed for this Festival by C. Villiers Stanford. Beethoven's 'Choral Symphony.'
FRIDAY EVENING, 'Mors et Vita.'

Tickets for Secured Seats for each Morning Performance .. £1 1 0
For Unsecured Places 0 10 6
For Secured Seats for each Evening Performance .. 0 15 0
For Unsecured Places 0 8 0

The Strangers' Committee will Ballot for and Select Places for persons (whether resident in Birmingham or not) who cannot conveniently attend to Ballot for their own places.

Application to the Strangers' Committee, accompanied by the price of the places required, may be made, either personally or by letter, to B. H. MILWARD, Esq., the Chairman of that Committee, 41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

Persons desirous of engaging Apartments are requested to make application, personally or by letter, to Messrs. Harrison & Harrison, Music-asters, Colmore-row and Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, where a Register of Lodgings may be inspected.

Applications for detailed Programmes to be addressed to Mr. ROBERT L. EPPY, Secretary to the Festival Committee, 25, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

MAYALL'S ELECTRIC LIGHT STUDIOS for INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY, 104, NEW BOND-STREET (corner of Grafton-street), ALWAYS OPEN, regardless of the weather. Appointments entered daily. Special appointments about 6 p.m.

THE RESTORATION OF PAINTINGS, or any WORK necessary to their PRESERVATION effected with every regard to the safest and most cautious treatment, by
M. R. THOMPSON, Studio, 41, George-street, Portman-square, W.

AN ARTIST (Lady), who has received good training, and has executed some most successful Portraits in Oils on Enlarged Photographs, wishes for FURTHER ORDERS. Good references.—Address R. A. W., care of Messrs. Deacon & Co., 154, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—Provincial Newspaper Proprietors and Candidates requiring Literary, Reportorial, or Secretarial assistance during the Electoral Campaign, should at once communicate with the LONDON PRESS AGENCY, 35, Craig's-court, Charing Cross, S.W.

LECTURES.—Dr. CLARKE ROBINSON, Author of 'Our Early English Literature,' University Durham, is arranging with Literary and other Societies for his PUBLIC LECTURES. Syllabus (sent free) includes Our Anglo-Saxon Literature, Bedwulf, England's Earliest Poet, Beowulf, Byron's Song of Roland, Nibelungen Lied, Creeds of our Teuton Fathers, &c.

Dr. Robinson is one of the most successful public lecturers of the present time. He has the happy faculty of blending instruction with entertainment.—Free Press, Wakefield, June 6, 1885.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS who are willing to ATTEND A MEETING to consider the Advantages of Forming an Association for their Mutual Improvement and the Protection of their interests, are respectfully requested to forward their names to Mr. HORACE CANNON, Library Assistant, 44, Wells-street, Oxford-street. Literary papers please notice.

SUB-EDITOR.—There will be a VACANCY shortly for an experienced SUB-EDITOR on a leading Provincial Daily Newspaper. Applicants must possess literary ability and journalistic experience. State salary and send copies only of Testimonials.—Address CONSERVATIVE, 2, Eokington-villas, Ashbourne-grove, East Dulwich, S.E.

PRESS.—A London Journalist, of considerable experience, is prepared to CONTRIBUTE LEADERS, Political or Social, to a Provincial Newspaper. Terms according to length of article required. Specimens forwarded.—Apply D. S., care of Messrs. Adams & Francis, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A Contributor of considerable experience both at home and abroad is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Well up in general subjects, also Commerce and Finance. Good French, Spanish, and Portuguese Linguist.—Address NEWSPAPER, care of Adams & Francis, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP (Sleeping or Active).—A GENTLEMAN required to join two others in developing a NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE. Must be prepared to invest not less than 500L. References required and given.—Address LITTEARY, 74, Herne Hill-road, S.E.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN, with commendable Offices in Fleet-street, twenty years' experience, and a most extensive trade connexion, can arrange to PUBLISH NEWSPAPER, BOOKS, or PAMPHLETS on the most reasonable terms.—Address, in first instance, PUBLISHER, 15, Chetwynd-road, Highgate-road, N.W.

**C MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Creditors or Purchasers, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.
12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.**

MR. A. M. BURGHESS, AUTHORS' AGENT and ACCOUNTANT (ten years chief clerk to Messrs. Hingston).—Advice given as to the best mode of Publishing. Publishers' Estimates examined on behalf of Authors. Transfer of Literary Property carefully conducted. Safe Options obtained. Twenty years' experience. Highest references. Consultation free.—1, Paternoster-row, E.C.

GOVERNNESS AND TUTORS' AGENCY.—AGENCY for GOVERNNESSES, TUTORS, AMATEURS, and COMPANIONS. English and Foreign.—Apply for particulars, Mrs. DODD, The Library, Strand, S.W.

CHEAP CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES.—English Subjects, Arithmetic, Physical and Moral Science.—Mrs. HAZEN (Honours, Higher Local, Cambridge, &c.), Regent-street, Giltspur.

RESPONSES or LITTLE GO.—The HEAD MASTER of ALLEN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, UXTED, would be glad to hear of ONE or TWO PUPILS. Rooms in the School-House or Lodgings in the Town. Vacancies for Boarders.—For terms apply to THOMAS ALLEN, M.A., Uxted.

ST. LEONARDS SCHOOL,

Head Mistress, Miss DOVE, Certificated Student of Girton College, Cambridge. This School provides a thorough Education at a moderate cost. House Girls received from the age of Nine.

NEXT TERM begins 2nd OCTOBER.

HAMPSTEAD TRAINING COLLEGE for TEACHERS of PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—LINGO'S SWEDISH SYSTEM.—The AUTUMN TERM of 1885 will begin SEPTEMBER 2nd. For Prospectus apply to the Principal, Miss BROWN.

Residence, Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—There will begin, on THURSDAY, September 24th, an EXAMINATION for filling up one or more places on the foundation.—For further details application should be made to the Head Master.

CHELTEMHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.

Applications for the PRINCE SCHOLARSHIP, value 50L. per annum, should be sent to the Secretary by SEPTEMBER 1st. It is tenable by the Daughter of an Officer in the Army who is in need of pecuniary assistance.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION for filling up about Twenty Vacancies on the Foundation will be held on the 27th of August.—For information apply to the Bursar, St. Paul's School, West Kensington.

BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—President.—The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of ROCHESTER.—Head Master.—The Rev. E. WILTON SOUTH, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Chancellor's Medalist.—School Fees, 25 Guineas per Annum. Boarders, 40L. and Day Scholars, 20L. per Annum, inclusive of School Fees, are received by Rev. F. R. Burrows, M.A., 25, Bunnet-park, Blackheath.—Apply to the Secretary, Proprietary School, Blackheath. The NEXT TERM begins on SEPTEMBER 11th.

FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM.—Subscriptions received for France—Twelve Months, 18L.; Six Months, 9L.—payable in advance to J. G. FORTINERMAN, Bookseller—Paris, 6, Rue des Capucines; Cannes, 50, Rue d'Antibes.

LINTON HOUSE SCHOOL, COLCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Principal.—Mr. W. BRIGHTWELL.

Of the Pupils sent up to the University Local Examination 95 per cent. have passed, 63 per cent. in Honours. In the College of Preceptors Examination for 1884 a Pupil from this School took the first place in all England. Colchester is one hour and a quarter distant from London. The locality is exceptionally salubrious. Terms, 14 to 16 Guineas per Term.

THORPARCH GRANGE, YORKSHIRE.

Rev. RICHARD W. HILEY, D.D. Oxford, Vicar of Wighall.

Rev. ALFRED HILEY, M.A. Cambridge, Vicar of Walton.

And a Staff of Masters.

This School is situated in a healthy agricultural district, easily reached by rail. From Seventy to Eighty Boys of the better class have been for twenty-five Years successfully prepared for the Universities and the higher vocations in life. Vacancies each Term.

PRIVATE TUITION in SWITZERLAND for WOLFWILH, RANDHURST, and other Examinations.—Mr. F. MEREWETHER (RA Oxon) sometime Master at Cheltenham College, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS at CHALET de LUCENS, Canton Vaud. Efficient staff. Every facility for Modern Languages. References kindly permitted to the Bishop of Dover, the Dean of Canterbury, and Parents of former Pupils.—For particulars apply to Mr. MEREWETHER, or to Messrs. ALEX. GABRIEL & KILLER, 28, Saville-street, W., who will forward Prospectus and more detailed information on application.

MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

PROFESSOR OCTOBER 1, 1885.

Patrons (His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord PRAY, D.C.L. LL.D. The Right Hon. Sir LYON PLAYFAIR, M.P. K.C.B. LL.D. Principal.—DONALD MACLEOD M.A. (First-class Honours), Buxton Scholar of Edinburgh University. Assisted by Resident and Non-Resident Masters.

This College provides for Boys a Classical, Mathematical, and General Education of the highest order. Special preparation afforded for Indian, Medical, and Law Examinations, as well as for Agricultural and Manufacturing. Terms moderate. Pupils are given the opportunity of the Building and Grounds are unsurpassed for completeness and amenity. Separate Bedrooms. Sanitation perfect. Swimming Bath, Workshop, Gymnasium, Cricket, Tennis, &c. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal or the Secretary, ANDREW SCOTT, C.A., 20, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL.

SESSION 1885-1886.

Rector.—JOHN MARSHALL, M.A. Edin. and Oxon, sometime Donum Exhibitioner and Classical Lecturer of Balliol College, Oxford, and late Principal and Professor of Classics, Yorkshire College, Leeds.

THIS SCHOOL will REOPEN on THURSDAY, October 1st, at 10 o'clock. The Rector will be in attendance on the two previous days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, to enrol Pupils. The School provides Boys with a first-class Classical or Commercial Education. The Seventh Class prepares specially for the Universities, and for the Indian Civil Service and other Competitive Examinations. Fees from 11 to 15 Guineas per annum. To those entering the Seventh Class who have attended the Fifth and Sixth, the Fee is 2L per Quarter. The Rector and several of the Masters receive BOARDERS. Copies of the Prospectus and Report may be had on application to the Clerk of the Board, Mr. James H. Scott, 25, South Castle-street; to the JANITOR at the School; or to any of the principal Booksellers in Edinburgh. Offices of the Edinburgh School Board, 25, South Castle Street, August 2nd, 1885.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY of SCIENCE, including the Departments of Engineering, and Chemical and Mechanical Technology. The Session will OPEN on OCTOBER 1. For detailed Prospectuses of the Courses of Instruction, Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c., apply to the College Governing-body, W.C. TALFOURD ELLY, M.A., Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE.—TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION.

LADIES' DIVISION. Private Professorial Teaching of the Highest Class. Faculties of Fine Arts, Science, Languages, History, Literature, Music, &c. Teaching Centre of the Syndicate for Local Lectures of the University of Cambridge. Examining Centre of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.
R. A. Goodall, R.W. Soc. John Parker, E.W. Soc. W. Wesley Russell. Rev. Robinson Thornton, D.D. Henri Roche. Dr. N. Heinemann, F.R.G.S. Signor Luigi Ricci, R.A. Mariano Vireo. J. E. V. Marchant, M.A. H. R. Malden, M.A. F.R.Hist.S. Trinity Hall, Cambridge. J. D. McCune, B.A. Trinity Coll., Cambridge. R. Radford, L.L.M., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Dr. G. O. Scott, F.R.Hist.S. R. J. Foynter, R.A. Edwin Long, R.A., and J. R. Burgess, A.R.A., are Visitors to the Art School. The School utilizes the valuable Catalogues and Collections of the Crystal Palace for the purposes of instruction in Art, &c. TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OPENS on THURSDAY, October 1. F. E. J. SHENTON, Superintendent Educational Department.

AUTOTYPE BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS

(SAWYER'S COLLOTYPE)

are printed direct on the paper with suitable margins. This process is noted for its excellence in

FACSIMILES OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS;
COPIES OF COINS, SEALS, MEDALLIONS;
REPRODUCTIONS OF SKETCHES AND DRAWINGS;
COPIES OF ALL SUBJECTS OF WHICH A SATISFACTORY PHOTOGRAPH CAN BE PRODUCED;

and is employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, many of the Learned Societies, and by the Leading Publishers.

Amongst the Works recently done, or at present in the press, may be cited—

The Codex Alexandrinus, pp. 1550.
Catalogue of Roman Medallions.
" of Greek Coins.
" of Oriental Coins.
Guide to the Italian Medals.
" to the English Medals.
The above for the Trustees of the British Museum.
Laurasian Sophocles, pp. 236.
British Mezzotint Portraits by J. Chalonier Smith.
King's a Civilian's Wife in India.
Bowes's Japanese Enamels, &c.

THE CODEX ALEXANDRINUS.

Times, August 21st, 1884.

"The Autotype Edition which is now completed is an excellent one, faithfully reproducing the manuscript, page for page, in full size. At a comparatively moderate cost this true likeness of 'THE CODEX ALEXANDRINUS' will find its way to the different libraries of Europe and America, and be welcomed as the best possible representative of the original. May we not hope that the good example thus set will be followed by other countries, and that such world-famous Biblical codices as the Vaticanus and Sinaiticus, and unique texts of classical and medieval manuscripts, will also be multiplied by the same unerring agency?"

For Terms and Specimens, apply to the MANAGER.

AUTOTYPE COMPANY, 74, New Oxford-street,

London, W.C.

(Twenty doors west of Mudie's Library.)

TO BOOKBUYERS.—JAMES THORPE has just published his Forty-fourth CATALOGUE of Standard, Curious, and Rare SECOND-HAND BOOKS, in all Branches of Literature, at low prices. To be had, post free, at 53, Ship-street, Brighton.

E. BURNE-JONES.—PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS of many of the Pictures and Drawings of this Artist have been made by FREDERICK HOLLYER, and can now be obtained from him direct at 8, Finsbury-square, Kensington.
Subjects and prices will be sent post free on application.

ICELANDIC.—FOR SALE, Ninety WORKS, printed in Iceland: Sagas, Novels, Poems, Plays, Grammars, &c. Also Icelandic Literary Society's Publications, 120 Paris, 1880 to 1886.—Apply Hulse Frøen, Copenhagen.

HAMPSTEAD.—ELDON HOUSE, detached, with handsome Studio or Billiard-Room, TO BE LET or SOLD.—Apply Eldon House, Roslyn Park, Hampstead, or by letter to W. D. Lockwood, Fawcett.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.—COUNTRY APARTMENTS in the healthiest and prettiest part of Hampshire, within Two Miles from Liss Station, on the South-Western Railway, TO BE LET, simple but comfortably furnished Rooms, with good Cooking and Attendance, at an low, situated amid beautiful scenery. Suitable for Landscape Painters. Terms moderate.—Address Mr. THOMAS AXELSON, Bake, East Liss, Petersfield.

Sales by Auction

FRIDAY NEXT.—Scientific and Photographic Apparatus, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY NEXT, August 21, at half past 12 o'clock, precisely, several valuable SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS by Elliott Brothers and Troughton & Simms—Wood and Metal Models—Drawing Boards—Office Furniture—Works on Engineering and other Books, &c. the Property of HENRY VIGNOLES, Esq. Also a variety of Photographic Apparatus—Microscopes and Objects—Telescopes—Dissecting-View Lanterns and Slides—Electricals and Chemicals—quantity of Fishing Rods—and Miscellaneous Property.
On view after 2 the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogue had.

Library of a Clergyman, from the West of England—Modern Books—Line Engravings—Venetian Mirror, &c.

MESSRS. HODGKINS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, August 19, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, a large COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including the Library of a Clergyman from the West of England, comprising the usual Standard Works in Divinity, History, Science, Voyages and Travels, Biographies, &c.—School and College Classics, and other Elementary Works in great variety—upwards of 7,000 vols. of attractive Juvenile Publications, in cloth and quires—about 30 Reams of Superior Surface Papers—a Round-Cornering Machine (equal to new)—Six Line Engravings—a Venetian Mirror—small Italian Table, &c.
To be viewed, and Catalogue had.

EVENTS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL INTEREST and all matters of importance dealing with the Army and Navy, Militia and Volunteers, are chronicled in the UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

Published every Saturday, price 6d., at the Office, 4 and 6, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

OFFICES.—See the BUILDER price 4d., by post, 4d.; Annual Subscription, 19s.; also the late Professor Donaldson, by G. Godwin, F.R.S.; the Marcelline Main Drainage Scheme; Lambeth Church; Art Furniture at the Invention; the "Century Guild"; the De la Warr Tomb, Broadwater Church, Sussex; the Architectural Association Recursion; The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, &c., 45, Catherine-street; and all Newsagents.

Just published, 408 pp. foolscap 8vo. cloth, 4s.

A PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC

ON AN ENTIRELY NEW METHOD.

For Schools, Colleges, and Candidates Preparing for Matriculation, Civil Service, Excise, University, Local, and other Examinations.

By JOHN JACKSON,

Principal, Commercial and Grammar School, Belfast.

This treatise is a remarkable addition to Arithmetical Science. It has been prepared by a practical teacher who has proved after long years of experience that the abbreviations and new methods introduced are of such wonderful utility and inherent value that quite 30 per cent. of labour and figures are saved in all rules.

The rule of "Incremental or Complementary Addition," introduced for the first time in a teaching manual, completely supersedes the rule of Subtraction by a much easier process, securing a saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. of figures.

London: Blackie & Son, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

J. & R. MAXWELL'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEAP UNIFORM EDITION OF E. SPENDER'S NOVELS.

Price 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth; 2s. 6d. half-morocco (postage, 4d.).
SON AND HEIR. By E. SPENDER, Author of
'A True Marriage,' 'Restored,' &c.
'A remarkable and brilliant novel.'—Standard.

TRENCHANT EXPOSURE OF PARISIAN SOCIETY.

Price 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth; 2s. 6d. half-morocco (postage, 4d.).
THE DUKE OF KANDOS. By ARTHUR ARNOULD (MATHY).

HIGHLY COLOURED SCENES AND VIVIDLY DRAWN PERSONAGES IN THE SISTER CAPITAL.

Price 2s. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth; 2s. 6d. half-morocco (postage, 4d.).
THE TWO DUCHESSES. Sequel to 'The Duke of Kandos.' By ARTHUR ARNOULD (MATHY).

A TALE OF LONDON LIFE.

Price 1s. paper covers; 1s. 6d. cloth limp (postage, 4d.).
THE CABMAN'S DAUGHTER.

"The story is well told and beautifully true to human nature."
Pictorial Advertiser.

Now ready, price 1s. paper covers; cloth, 1s. 6d. (postage, 4d.).

FAMOUS FUNNY FELLOWS. Biographical Sketches of eminent American Humourists, with specimen Extracts of their finest pieces of amusement, and a Characteristic Letter from Mark Twain, never before published.
London: J. & R. Maxwell, Shoe-lane, and St. Bride-street, E.C.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

BEHIND THE SCENES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Now ready, price 2s. picture covers (post free, 2s. 4d.).

THE STOCKBROKER'S WIFE.

By BRACEBRIDGE HEMYNG, Middle Temple.

Edited by JOHN SHAW, Stockbroker.

London: J. & R. Maxwell, Shoe-lane, E.C.; and all Bookstalls.

NOTES and QUERIES. (SIXTH SERIES.)

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER contains—

NOTES.—The New Version of the Bible—Fly-leaves—Pope-Noddie—A Literary Hoax—"Beauty is only skin-deep"—Henry VIII.'s Sword.

QUERIES.—Scottish Expedition to Norway—Chosr—Castrametation—Bulwer's "Siamese Twins"—Old Chancery Proceedings—Shaking Hands Across—Parish Accounts, Barnet—Beacon Sunday—Famous Library—Clues for Genealogical Inquiries—St. Alon—Eighteenth Century Book—Announcements—Quotation Wanted—Patron Saint of Greenlaw—A Citizen's Engagements, 1745—Sharrow—Admiral Blake—Officers in Virginia—Tyrocin—Swayne—Mursian—Authors Wanted.

REPLIES.—Duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohn—Unconscionable Schemes—"Childs Rowland"—Motto on Sun-dial—"Sick as a horse"—Cap of Liberty—Neil Gwynne's Birthplace—Curran-street—"The Art of Book-keeping"—"Laborers sit idle"—Terne—Lady of Clare—Magdalen as Name of a Boat—St. Roch—Ware: Thurtell, &c.—Extraordinary From Errors—Women Overseers—Scapes—Wrecking—Maid of Honour—Reply to "Ode to Mumay Shakspeare's Fall-bearers—William James—Venetian Glass—Knights of James I.—Silver Shield—"Fair Ship"—Five Acts in a Play—A Perfect Vale.

NOTES ON BOOKS.—Leo's "Shakespeare Notes"—Ingley's "Shakespeare and the Enclosure of Common Fields at Wolston"—"Youngblood's "Will"—"Wanderings of Ulysses"—"Cloud's "Myths and Dreams."

Notices to Correspondents.

Price 4d., by post, 4d.

Published by John C. Francis, 30, Wellington-street, Strand W.C.

JAPANESE ENAMELS.

By JAMES L. BOWES,

Author of 'Japanese Marks and Seals,' Joint Author of 'Ceramic Art of Japan.'

With Illustrations from the Bowes Collection.

1 vol. imperial 8vo. with 2 Plates in Colours and Gold by Firmin, Didot et Cie., 16 Plates in Autotype, and numerous Woodcuts, cloth, 17. 1s.

"One of the most interesting subjects connected with the arts of the extreme East, a history to which this book, as much by its description and illustrations as by the compact notes of the author, adds much. The photographs are admirable. The running notes to the text show the care and tact of the writer."—*Athenæum*.

"The book needs only to be seen to be admired. Study of Japanese history and literature is funnished in almost every page."—*Scotsman*.

"This book is a valuable as well as a beautiful one."—*Academy*.

"Most delightfully discursive."

Art Journal.

"A worthy companion to the splendid volumes which bear Mr. Bowes's name."

Architect.

"This work is a valuable contribution to the literature upon a subject of which but little has been written."—*Artist*.

"Mr. Bowes continues his studies in Japanese art with the first of a series of volumes. If they are all compiled with such care as this one, and as sumptuously printed, they will form a magnificent set."

Saturday Review.

BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, W.

Each Book well printed on good paper and neatly bound, price **SIX SHILLINGS.**

MRS. KEITH'S CRIME. By Mrs. W. K. CLIFFORD. Third Edition.

The SPORTING LIFE of the Rev. JOHN RUSSELL ("PARSON RISSELL").

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD'S RECOLLECTIONS of a LITERARY LIFE.

SEVEN YEARS at ETON. By J. BRINSLEY RICHARDS.

The LIFE and LETTERS of DEAN HOOK. Edited by his Son-in-Law, the Rev. W. R. W. STEPHENS.

The LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL. By M. GUIZOT. Translated by ANDREW SCOBLE.

The LIFE of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS. Translated by ANDREW SCOBLE.

The FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD. By Sir EDWARD CREASY.

The INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, Mirth and Marvels. By the Rev. RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM, Minor Canon of St. Paul's. With 50 Illustrations by George Cruikshank, John Leech, and John Tenniel.

FRANK BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY. 4 vols. small 8vo. 14s. (or each Volume separately, 3s. 6d.)

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION,

In 1 vol. 6s. with a Portrait,

A NEW EDITION

OF

MR. EDMUND YATES'S RECOLLECTIONS.

To which is added,

MY EXPERIENCES IN HOLLOWAY PRISON.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street, Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

The REAL SHELLEY: New Views of the Poet's Life. By JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON. Author of 'The Real Lord Byron,' 'A Book about Doctors,' &c. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 30s.

"Mr. Jeauffreson shows strenuous study of his subject, and of all the materials which can be brought to aid of it: he grapples with everything that turns up, sees every point sharply and precisely, and expounds all with great energy and vigour from his own side of the question.... We should have liked to give some extracts from this important book, but, having been at pains to define and discuss its contents, we have no further space for the purpose."—*Athenæum*.

WOMEN of EUROPE in the FIFTEENTH and SIXTEENTH CENTURIES. By Mrs. NAPIER HUGGINS. Vols. I. and II. demy 8vo. 30s.
"These volumes contain biographies, sometimes of considerable length, of women more or less directly connected with the history of Scandinavia, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Lithuania, and Poland, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The work is likely to be of permanent value to the students of history."—*Morning Post*.

On the TRACK of the CRESCENT: Erratic Notes from the Piramus to Pesh. By Major R. C. JOHNSON, M.A. F.R.Hist.S., &c. With Map, and upwards of 50 illustrations by the Author. 1 vol. demy 8vo. 15s.

THE NEW NOVELS.

The VERGE of NIGHT. By Percy GREG. Author of 'Ivy,' 'Cousin and Bride,' &c. 3 vols.

The LAW FORBIDS. By Katharine KING. Author of 'The Queen of the Regiment,' 'Off the Roll,' &c. 3 vols.

"There is much interest in Miss King's new story."—*Athenæum*.

SNOW in HARVEST. By Ida ASHWORTH TAYLOR. Author of 'Venus' Doves,' &c. 3 vols.
"A graceful and well-written story. It is a distinct improvement upon 'Venus' Doves.' There is more variety of character, and Miss Taylor's grasp of it is firmer, while her analysis of moods and motives is closer and better sustained."—*Academy*.

ENTANGLED. By Miss Fairfax BYRNE. Author of 'A Fair Country Maid.' 3 vols.
"Entangled" rises altogether beyond and above the mass of current fiction, not only by reason of the freshness and grace of its style, but also because of the deep insight and knowledge of human nature. *Scotsman*.

The SINS of the FATHERS. By HENRY CRESSWELL. Author of 'A Modern Greek Heroine,' &c. 3 vols.

"The Sins of the Fathers" may be recommended to any reader in search of a powerful story. *Saturday Review*.
"This book deserves to rank as one of the cleverest and most entertaining novels of the season."—*Scotsman*.

MADAME de PRESNEL. By E. FRANCES POYNTER. Author of 'My Little Lady,' &c. SECOND EDITION. 3 vols.

"Ma dame de Presnel" is a novel of considerable quiet charm, containing much natural dialogue. There is refined portraiture and graceful description in the book. *Athenæum*.

The RECOLLECTIONS of a COUNTRY DOCTOR. Edited by Mrs. JOHN KENT SPENDER. Author of 'Godwyn's Ordeal,' &c. 3 vols.

WHAT'S HIS OFFENCE? By the Author of 'The Two Miss Flemings,' &c. 2 vols. [Next week.]

Each in a Single Volume, price 5s.

STANDARD WORKS For the COUNTRY and SEASIDE.

BY F. W. ROBINSON.
GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY. | NO CHURCH.

BY JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON.
THE REAL LORD BYRON. | A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.

BY ELIOT WARBURTON.
THE CRESCENT and the CROSS. | DARIEN.

BY AMELIA B. EDWARDS.
BARBARA'S HISTORY. | LORD BRACKENBURY.
NATHALIE. | ADELE.

BY VARIOUS AUTHORS.
CARDINAL WISEMAN'S BURKE'S ROMANCE of the POPES. FORUM.
LEIGH HUNT'S OLD COURT LOST and SAVED. By the SUBURB. Hon. Mrs. Norton.
MARGARET and HER LES MISERABLES. By Victor BRIDESMAIDS. Hugo.
Sir BERNARD BURKE'S ST. OLAVE'S. By the Author of 'Janita's Cross.'
The ENGLISH WOMAN in ITALY. By Mrs. Gretton.
FREER'S LIFE of JEANNE ANNALS of an EVENTFUL D'ALBRET. LIFE. By Dr. Daseant.
The VALLEY of a HUNDRED FIRES. MY LITTLE LADY. By E. Frances Poynter.
LIFE of MARIE ANTOINETTE. By Professor C. D. Yonge.

HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

WARD & DOWNEY'S NEW BOOKS.

This day is published, in 3 vols. crown 8vo.
THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE HOUSE ON THE MARSH.'

A PRINCE OF DARKNESS.

By FLORENCE WARDEN,
Author of 'The House on the Marsh,' 'A Dog with a Bad Name,' &c.

Next week will be ready, in 2 vols. crown 8vo.

MR. F. C. PHILIP'S NEW NOVEL,

"AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS."

NEW NOVELS

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES.

The SACRED NUGGET. By B. L. FARJEON. Author of 'Great Porter-square,' 'Griff,' 'The House of White Shadows,' &c. 3 vols.

"It is rare to meet with so fresh and original a story, and one that is of such engrossing interest."—*Morning Post*.
"Might well have come from the pen of the great American writer (Hart).... As ingeniously conceived as one of Wilkie Collins's tortuous plots."—*Daily Telegraph*.

COMEDIES from a COUNTRY SIDE.

By W. OUTRAM TRISTRAM, Author of 'Julian Trevor.' 1 vol. 7s. 6d.

"The smartest of modern social satirists.... When Mr. Tristram published his 'Julian Trevor' we compared him to Thackeray, and his new work gives us no cause to modify our opinion."—*Scotsman*.

The FLOWER of DOOM. By M. BETHAM-EDWARDS. Author of 'Love and Mirage,' &c. 1 vol. 6s.

"Reminds the reader of Fouquet, and now and then of Hawthorne. To describe the plot of any of these stories would be to rob them of something of their charm. Suffice it to say that they are original in conception, and told with unmistakable grace and pathetic power." *Scotsman*.

A NEW COOKERY BOOK.

PHILOSOPHY in the KITCHEN:

General Hints on Foods and Drinks. By the AUTHOR OF 'REMINISCENCES of an OLD BOHEMIAN.' Cloth extra, 2s. 6d.

"Capital recipes and culinary hints, interspersed with many gossiping anecdotes."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"Unique in its fresh and attractive treatment of a hackneyed theme.... A delightful volume."—*Topical Times*.

"A remarkable book, cleverly written, full of thought, and brimming over with original suggestions."—*British Confectioner*.

"A splendid book."—*Life*.

SONGS from the NOVELISTS.

Edited by W. DAVENPORT ADAMS. Fcap. 4to. 12s. 6d.

"The publishers as well as the editor have displayed perfect taste in the production of the work."—*Life*.

THE NEW LIFE of VICTOR HUGO.

VICTOR HUGO: his Life and Work.

By G. BARNETT SMITH. With an Engraved Portrait of Hugo. Cloth extra, 6s.

"The only book which relates the full story of Hugo's life.... It is written with much brightness and vivacity."—*North British Mail*.
"Vast as is the theme opened up by the consideration of Hugo and his work, Mr. Barnett Smith has so studiously compressed facts that the English public will find in this volume a swift and incisive review that is at once entertaining, instructive, and popular."—*Lloyd's*.

VICTOR HUGO'S ROMANCE.

The OUTLAW of ICELAND: a

Romance. Translated from the French of VICTOR HUGO (HANS ISLANDE) by Sir GILBERT CAMPBELL. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. [This day.]

Mr. SWINBURNE, in the *Nineteenth Century*, says:—"Touched here and there with genuine humour, terror, and pathos, it is not less wonderful than are the author's first odes for ease and force and freshness and fluency."

Cheap Novels at all Booksellers' and Bookstalls.

The DARK HOUSE. By George Manville FENN. 1s.

UNDER ST. PAUL'S. By Richard DOWLING. 2s.

The DUKE'S SWEETHEART. By RICHARD DOWLING. 2s.

GRIF. By B. L. Farjeon. 3s. 6d.

The HOUSE of WHITE SHADOWS. By B. L. FARJEON. 6s.

GREAT PORTER-SQUARE. By B. L. FARJEON. 5s.

HONEST DAVIE. By Frank Barrett. 2s.

FOLLY MORRISON. By Frank BARRETT. 2s. 6d.

PROPER PRIDE. By the Author of 'Pretty Miss Neville.' 6s.

WARD & DOWNEY,
12, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LORD HOBART'S ESSAYS	197
POWELL AND MACKAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND	199
BOOKS ON THE TRANSVAAL	200
THE PONTIFICAL DECREES AGAINST GALILEO	202
BROOCH BEY ON EGYPTIAN RELIGION	203
THE LIFE OF COL. BURNABY	203
THE LITERATURE OF THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE	204
RECENT VERSE	205
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	206
THE BATTLE OF BRUNNENBURG; THE EARLDOM OF MAB; 'THE REFORMATION SETTLEMENT'; THE "EDITIO PRINCIPIS" OF QUINTUS' "GRAMMAR"; THE ROMAN VILLAGE COMMUNITY; LORD HOUGHTON	207-209
LITERARY GOSSIP	209
SCIENCE—FORBES' WANDERINGS IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO; LIBRARY TABLE; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; GOSSIP	211-213
FINE ARTS—THE COPTIC CHURCHES OF EGYPT; LIBRARY TABLE; NEW PRINTS; WESTMINSTER ABBEY; THE BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE OF ORIENTAL COINS; THE LITTLE MOSQUE OF SANTA SOPHIA; NOTES FROM ATHENS; GOSSIP	213-218
MUSIC—HERON-ALLEN ON VIOLIN MAKING; MUSIC AT THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION; GOSSIP	218-219
DRAMA—GOSSIP	220
MISCELLANEA	220

LITERATURE

Essays and Miscellaneous Writings of Vere Henry, Lord Hobart. With a Biographical Sketch. Edited by Mary, Lady Hobart. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE late Lord Hobart was so good a man and, within the limits possible to him, so useful a servant of the State, that a much fuller and more precise account of his life than is given by way of introduction to this collection of papers would have been very acceptable. Lady Hobart's "Sketch," it is true, occupies nearly half of the first volume; but it consists mainly of extracts from newspaper letters and short articles on subjects more carefully dealt with in her husband's other published writings, and tells us far less than we should be glad to know about many portions of his private life with which the public may reasonably concern itself. Her reticence, however, is a fault in the right direction, in welcome contrast to the heaping up of comparatively trivial details in which many biographers now indulge; and she is perhaps right in considering that little more is needed for a clear and instructive setting forth of her husband's estimable character, and of his opinions on public affairs, than a judicious reproduction of what he has himself written.

Till near its close Lord Hobart's career seems to have been somewhat uneventful. A descendant of John Hampden and son of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Hobart, who succeeded to the earldom of Buckinghamshire in 1849, he settled down to quiet life as a civil service clerk after graduating at Oxford. His chief occupation was at the Board of Trade, which he entered in 1840, at the age of twenty-two, and in which he held a clerkship until 1863, when he retired on a pension. His influential connexions, however, led to his being several times called off from his regular work to perform special duties. In 1842 he accompanied Sir Henry Ellis on a mission to Brazil, and he acted at intervals as private secretary to the late Lord Ripon, Sir George Grey, and other ministers. His opportunities of studying public questions were, therefore, varied and considerable, and he made good use of them. Never attempting to shine in society, he used much of his leisure for writing, and was a frequent contributor to

Fraser and other magazines. These articles, a selection from which half fills the first of the volumes before us, were anonymous, and mainly consisted of his experiences of travel; but he was a zealous politician, and came by degrees to be a thoroughgoing disciple of Cobden. Disapproval of the Crimean War caused him to resign the private secretaryship which he held under Sir George Grey in 1855, and he frankly stated his views in some forcible letters which were published in the *Times*. The Government was not convinced by his arguments, but it wisely offered no objection to his statement of them, and his official capacities were so highly thought of that in 1861 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople to investigate and report on the condition of the Turkish finances. Soon after his formal retirement from the Board of Trade he was appointed Director-General of the Ottoman Bank, an office which took him again, and often, to Constantinople, and which he only resigned a few months before he entered on the latest and most important stage of his public work as Governor of Madras.

The slight information that Lady Hobart gives us about her husband's unofficial occupations is all to his credit. "London life upon the modest sum which forms the salary of a junior clerk, and unassisted by private means of any kind," she says, "was a stern but useful discipline." "The rigorous determination to avoid the danger of running into debt, and a naturally reserved temperament, caused some shrinking from society"; but he made enough friendships of the best sort, and among good books he found friends in abundance. One of the essays here reprinted, 'Thoughts on Modern English Literature,' though, as we are told, "it was written hastily, and many favourite standard authors are not even mentioned," and though two or three of its judgments are comical, shows that he had a close acquaintance with new and old works of fiction as well as with graver books. In political and economical questions, in all their bearings, he was especially interested. A pamphlet on 'The Law of Partnership Liability,' which he published in 1853, brought him this characteristic letter from John Stuart Mill:—

"Allow me to thank you for a copy of your pamphlet on the 'Law of Partnership.' Such subjects are not often discussed with so much closeness of reasoning and precision of expression, and it is still more rare to find the question of justice separated from that of expediency, and made paramount to it. I prefer to say 'justice' rather than in your words 'natural justice,' both because Nature is often grossly unjust, and because I do not think that the first spontaneous sentiment of justice always agrees with that which is the result of enlightened reflection."

At the age of twelve Lord Hobart wrote a "poem" entitled 'The Butterfly,' which is here printed with some other juvenile productions, and he was always an ardent lover of nature. Evidence of this appears in many of the letters quoted by Lady Hobart, describing the pleasures of his holiday trips, and also in several of the magazine articles reprinted in the first volume, notably in 'A Chapter on the Sea' and 'A Trip to Scotland,' which, like the others, are gracefully written, though rather more florid than need be. His style sobers down in his later essays, which deal chiefly with political subjects, except that one of the latest, 'The Mission of Richard Cobden,'

which furnishes a key to Lord Hobart's whole philosophy, is almost more rhetorical than anything else in the collection. Though not, perhaps, a Cobdenite in every particular, Lord Hobart was an enthusiastic admirer of the apostle of free trade, who was a great deal more than a free trader; and his exposition of the philanthropic purpose which guided all Cobden's work and teachings is so good that it is not superseded even by Mr. John Morley's recent volumes. As much cannot be said of all Lord Hobart's other political essays, several of which, timely and prescient as they were when they were written, are now rather out of date. The papers on 'Parliamentary Reform' and 'Bribery at Elections,' for instance, advocate changes which were, for the most part, effected long ago, by Mr. Disraeli's Household Suffrage Act and the Ballot Act, and on which Mr. Gladstone's Franchise Act and Seats Act are great advances. In at least one department of parliamentary reform, however, Lord Hobart's views have not been adopted. It can still be said, as he said nearly twenty years ago, of Mr. Hare's scheme of proportional representation, that it has "the singular fortune of being unanimously approved both by philosophers and statesmen, and unanimously treated as impracticable by the latter on account of its novelty and supposed complication." Other essays which have chiefly an historical interest, but are well worth reading, are those on 'The Bank Charter Act of 1844,' on 'The Finances of France and England,' and on 'The Budget and the National Debt.' One of the others, pointing to reforms not yet effected, is on 'Capital Punishment for Murder,' a very forcible argument against death penalties.

Though most, if not all, of the essays in the volumes before us have already appeared in print, their republication is welcome, if only for the proof they give of the writer's shrewd and generous appreciation of the great problems in practical politics with which he was brought in contact; and their evidence of his wisdom and honesty is strengthened by many of the letters and notes incorporated by Lady Hobart in her "Biographical Sketch." Among these extracts, moreover, there are a few specimens—though fewer than we should like to have, and not so carefully edited as they might be—of Lord Hobart's comments on passing events, and the books and people he met with. Here, for example, are extracts given from two letters written in 1865, the first reference being, of course, to 'The Subjection of Women':—

"Read Mill's book carefully. It is wonderfully good and true. He evidently appreciates women more than other men do. I mean he really understands them. He has in fact reduced the present position of women to an absurdity.I have been reading 'Felix Holt,' and don't think it good. I am certain that lady is greatly over-rated.I went to the House of Commons and heard a short debate on Parliamentary Oaths. The real fight will be in Committee. How any one can advocate such childish and absurd inventions as these oaths, or indeed any oath at all, I can't imagine. Of course it is the Tory party who defend them."

"What you say about Disraeli is very interesting. The man who can't admire Scott, can't admire Homer; and I could well fancy Disraeli would do neither. He is a man of great but sophis-

ticated genius.....Your account of Disraeli is most interesting; I am afraid he is a charlatan in every sense of the word. He has, however, one quality which I rather admire (perhaps because I have it not myself): *faith* in the pleasure and profit of distinction, and power and courage to work for it."

These paragraphs also were written in 1865:—

"Did you read the debate on Baines's Bill? More especially Lowe's speech? If not you should get it sent to you. Nothing to my mind is more mournful than the homage paid to that speech. It was wrong from beginning to end, and yet has been treated by every one (including Liberals) as unanswerable; for the reformers could not turn out a single decent speech in reply. What do you think of his statement that the 'outcome' of the British Constitution in its present shape, was absolutely without fault? Pretty strong, considering that the British Constitution is now a Delanocracy tempered by evening parties. Plutocracy seems to be the form which our glorious constitution is rapidly assuming. There are some gleams of light in the election of Mill for Westminster, not to mention Hughes and other honest, if not logical men."

"We are greatly excited about Jamaica, and illimitable nonsense is talked about it. It seems to me, at all events, clear that a Governor who stated in his official account that he had no sort of idea what was the cause of the disaffection wasn't the right man for the place. For the rest, the general prejudice and unfairness is more than need have been expected, even from a British public."

The following was written in 1863, when the Civil War in America was at its height:—

"They will see the matter in a different light in a few months, when the South won't have a leg to stand upon, and the *Times* will have to come down on its knees and eat its own words, and the English people to bring up, with much painful spasmodic action, all that the *Times* has made it swallow in the last two years."

And this one in 1870:—

"The Bishop of — (see *Times* to-day) appeals eloquently to his Christian friends to draw the sword and forgive nobody, as becomes their profession. I wish he had to fight himself, and to pay 50 per cent. taxation on an income of 6d. a day, instead of growing a double chin in a comfortable arm-chair!"

The most memorable stage of Lord Hobart's work, as we have said, was the last, and it was, unfortunately, limited to less than three years. He was in the prime of life, and with a mind well informed for the task before him, when, in 1872, he entered on his duties as Governor of Madras. He died at his post, struck down by typhoid fever, in 1875, having achieved great things during the three years, but leaving unaccomplished the far larger measure of good work for India and for England of which these three years had given promise.

The "Letters and Minutes on Indian Subjects," which fill more than half of Lady Hobart's second volume, have had the advantage of careful editing by Mr. Carmichael, whose long experience in Madras has enabled him to preface each document with explanatory matter of great value to the general reader; and to these is added a reprint of the memoir on 'The Salt Tax in Southern India,' which Lady Hobart herself compiled in 1873, and which tells the story of one, and not the least important, of her husband's efforts to promote good government in Madras. This section is especially

worth reading just now, when the policy of Lord Ripon while he was Governor-General of India is again the subject of keen criticism. Of the policy adopted a decade before by Lord Ripon's kinsman as Governor of Madras, Mr. Carmichael says in his introduction:—

"Lord Hobart, who came out to Madras persuaded that the system of taxation, which a few years previously the local Legislature had initiated for the material and moral improvement of the country, presented many harsh features, felt himself bound to take every opportunity of mitigating the evils he feared. Both in this case and in others, where he had formed a strong opinion, his generous and impulsive disposition allowed him no rest; no compromise was possible; more than once, when he had appealed unto Cæsar in vain, he was ready to resign his commission, and was with difficulty dissuaded from doing so. Those who knew and loved the author of the Minutes which it is now decided to publish, as well as all who believe that the best security for British rule in India is the confidence of its people in the justice and benevolence of their rulers, will rejoice to find in the papers I have edited abundant evidence that he was strongly animated by those qualities, endearing himself to all classes of the community, who lamented his sudden and untimely death as a general calamity. His colleagues in the Government of Madras 'in sorrowful and affectionate remembrance' recorded their appreciation of his laborious life, his warm sympathy for the people, and his zeal for the moral and material progress of the Presidency."

Lord Hobart was well prepared to do bold and intelligent work as a reformer before he reached Madras, but his experiences on landing opened his eyes to one reform, and the one he first insisted upon:—

"The sight which met our eyes on our arrival here," he writes to Lord Northbrook, "was very distressing—the shore strewn with wrecks, and the pier torn in pieces. It is surely discreditable to us in the eyes of the world that even in calm weather there is no easy or safe approach to the capital of this Presidency. The "Madras Roads," which is the name given to about the most exposed part of a stormy coast, are a by-word and jest both to Englishmen and foreigners."

The improvement that Lord Hobart obtained in this matter was followed by many others of a different sort, though, as Mr. Carmichael says, only a small part of what he wanted to do was sanctioned. All the reforms which he effected, or tried to effect, were prompted by the wise and unalterable conviction with which he started, that, if India is to be governed at all by England, it must be governed for the benefit of the people of India, and that the benefit of the people of England must be, at most, only a subsidiary consideration. With this view he insisted over and over again on taxation of the natives being, in the first place, as small as possible; in the second place, as conducive as possible to the welfare of the natives; and, in the third place, as much as possible within the natives' own control. Though there was close friendship between him and Lord Northbrook, who at that time was Governor-General of India, he often differed from his chief, and it hardly need be added that he differed yet more from his colleagues. One among several grounds of quarrel was his proposal in 1873 to devote a large part of the amount raised for road-making in the Madras presidency to the advancement of elementary education, and out

of that grew a broader quarrel as to the expediency of retaining or augmenting the income tax. His views on this subject are thus summed up in a letter to Lord Northbrook:—

"Your proposal to retain the Income Tax for the purpose of reducing local taxation is tempting, for it is a proposal to relieve the poor at the expense of the rich. Nevertheless, I am still of opinion that if your surplus is no more than sufficient to deal with the Income Tax, the best course is to get rid of it once for all. The amount of relief which would thus be given to the poorer classes would (I think) be hardly worth the extreme unpopularity which would attend the retention of the tax, not only as regards the whole European community, but also a large and influential native class, and the injustice, oppression, and demoralization consequent on the utter antagonism of the tax to the habits and circumstances of this country. Moreover, it is not altogether correct to describe the proposal as one for the relief of the poor at the expense of the rich. The Income Tax is a source of discontent and dread among the poorer classes themselves, because it is a comparatively new tax; because it may at any time be extended downwards; and because it confirms the idea of the native mind that there is no end to the number of our taxes. The complete abolition of any one tax, be what it may, is, in this sense, in itself an advantage. The Income Tax once swept away, and all cause for reasonable complaint being thus removed from the upper stratum of society, the ground would be all the clearer and firmer for reducing the burdens upon the lower. The great objection to this, and the strongest argument in favour of your retention alternative, is that your Budget would thus afford relief to one class exclusively, and that the class which least requires it. It would have been (as appears to me) in the highest degree desirable to combine with the abolition of the Income Tax some large and easily intelligible measure of fiscal concession to the poorer classes; and I thought that you had accordingly determined to reduce the salt duty (except in Bengal) to two rupees—a measure which appeared possible because (all things considered) it would have involved no loss of revenue. I infer from your letter that you have now abandoned that idea, and the abolition of the Income Tax becomes, therefore, more questionable. But on the whole, and for the reasons which I have given, I would still abolish it."

Lord Hobart's strong objections to the salt tax, on grounds of philanthropy as well as political expediency, are worth reading. Here is one of his earliest letters to Lord Northbrook on the subject:—

"At this moment, it is my belief that the Minister of Finance holds the key of Indian loyalty, for I am so far an alarmist as to believe that recent fiscal measures in taxation have caused most serious mischief, and that taxes are now paid with curses the deeper because they are scarcely heard. Your principle I understand to be to pacify all classes by reducing taxation or arresting its progress so as to disabuse them of the fear that there is more to come; and for this purpose to sweep away on the one hand the Income Tax (machinery and all), and on the other to simplify and reduce some of the taxes which press upon the poorer class. To give full effect to this, the local Governments must consult and aid you; and I can answer for Madras. I think I understood you to anticipate a surplus sufficient for these measures; but (as I said) if I had not a surplus I would make one by reducing expenditure. Popular content is better than public works."

A very characteristic illustration of Lord Hobart's policy occurred in his dealing with the Moplah outrages in 1874. The Moplahs are a half-caste community, the Mohammedan descendants of Arab seamen

by Hindoo mothers, in Malabar, where they form about a fifth of the whole population, three-fifths of which are Hindoos, and the rest miscellaneous. The Hindoos had monopolized all the land, and thus, by preventing mosque-building, and by other devices, had established a religious tyranny for which some counterpart may be found in the old grievances of the Protestant Dissenters in England and the Roman Catholics in Ireland. Hence arose periodical Moplah outbreaks, one of which occurred in 1874. Lord Hobart wrote in one of his minutes:—

"The root of the evil is religious animosity; that is to say, if there had been no religious animosity, there would never have been any occurrences such as these with which we have now to deal. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why religious animosity, which is as bitter in other parts of the country and yet produces no such effects there, should produce these in Malabar. We must look then for an explanation to some co-operating incentive peculiar to that country; and this cause is to be found in the system of land-tenure. Not only the last outbreak, but that which preceded it, and indeed to some considerable extent every important outbreak of the kind which has occurred, was distinctly occasioned by the fact that, the land being in the possession of those who belong to the rival religion, no landholder will allow (and by law he is entitled to forbid) a Muhammadan Mosque to be built on his land, whatever may be the terms offered by those who desire to build it. It is impossible to imagine a state of things more intolerable to a Muhammadan community, or more certain to evoke the deepest and bitterest feelings of fanatical resentment. In fact, the will of the landlord is often disregarded, and mosques are erected by the Moplah tenant, which immediately become the subject of the most violent altercation. The Hindu landlord threatens demolition; the Moplah tenant threatens murderous revenge; the Law Courts commonly support the landlord; and the result is often a compromise, which does nothing to mitigate fanatical feeling on either side. In the present case it is perfectly clear that the mosque, which was on the Variar's land, which he had long endeavoured to get rid of—and which one of the intended victims of the outrage had threatened to destroy—was the subject of the quarrel and of the criminal violence. It was a mosque, which against the will of the landlord the Moplals had begun to erect in 1851, which led to the fanatical attack which occurred in that year (or soon after). Ever since then this same mosque has formed the subject of litigation and incessant dispute; and in 1854 the Moplals were obliged to agree to proceed no further with its construction, and to bury no more within its precincts. The bitterness of Muhammadan feeling under the knowledge that they have no fitting place of worship, and (still worse) that they have no place near them in which they can bury their dead according to the rites of their religion, is such as words can hardly describe."

The remedy that Lord Hobart proposed was a very mild compromise, allowing the Moplals to make arrangements, "on terms which may be pronounced fair by the arbitration of some fitting authority," for securing mosques, burial-grounds, and other privileges or rights; and the matter was "referred for consideration." As Mr. Carmichael tells his readers, it is still "under careful consideration." But Lord Hobart did not like the delay. Shortly before his death he said, in a letter of expostulation to Lord Northbrook:—

"I confess that it would be with extreme reluctance that I should remain here to be the

instrument of a policy which, in my view of the case, is one of coercion without justice."

All Lord Hobart's efforts to do his duty as Governor of Madras were of the same nature, though as varied in their directions as the complications and ramifications of his work required. As a minor, but not at all unimportant example of the judicious character of his administration, we may quote part of a correspondent's letter, written immediately after his death, which Lady Hobart has reprinted:—

"The Governor always gave a ball on the Queen's birthday, though, to avoid the heat, it came to be celebrated in December instead of May. All persons employed in public offices were entitled to be invited. As time went on, many Hindoos and Musalmans attained office and came, as of right, with their European brethren. The Princes of the Muhammadan Royal family and Hindoo grandees were invited likewise. But the Muhammadans and Hindoos would not bring their wives, and crowds of these people, often with servants and retainers, were wont to come to this 'dignity ball,' it was supposed, to amuse themselves by gazing at the dark eyes and scantily-clad shoulders of the European and East Indian ladies. Lord Hobart, like a gentleman and man of sense, put an end to this. He refused to invite men to a ball to which they would not bring their own wives, and confined the ball to Europeans and East Indians only. But to console the others he gave on another evening an entertainment to the whole community, with music and fireworks as gorgeous as possible; with this besides, that not only English clergymen and missionaries were invited, who could not be invited to a ball, but native Christians heretofore unknown in 'society' were hospitably entertained as well. The status of the native Christians and their clergy was recognized as it never had been before."

England has not had too many statesmen of Lord Hobart's quality, and the perusal of these volumes will add to the regret felt that an early death brought his career to a premature close.

History of England. By F. York Powell and J. M. Mackay. — Part I. *To the Death of Henry VII.* By F. York Powell. (Rivingtons.)

WITH the excellent school histories of Mr. Bright and Mr. Green already in the field, it may well have seemed doubtful whether there was room for a third history of England of much the same dimensions as its predecessors, and designed for the same class of readers. But Mr. Powell has apparently come to a different conclusion, and we may say at once that we are glad that he has ventured into the field. His book differs in several important particulars from those already before the public, and in some respects is an improvement on them. It combines the accuracy of Mr. Bright with something of the sympathy and vividness of Mr. Green. If it cannot be said to possess the charm of style and manner which renders the 'Short History of the English People' unique among books of its kind, Mr. Powell's work is free from the blunders as well as the affectations which to some extent disfigured that brilliant sketch. Mr. Powell maintains a better sense of proportion in his discussion of the various topics, he does not puzzle the youthful student by over-turning all the ancient landmarks, he adheres generally to the chronological order of events. The student who is interested in

the social, economic, and literary history of the nation will find these departments more fully and more picturesquely treated than in any other work except that of Mr. Green, while the reader who feels that, after all, the great political events and constitutional changes must be the most prominent features in the portrait of our national development will be glad to see these matters assume their due importance. On the other hand, Mr. Powell is certainly more entertaining than Mr. Bright. He appears to be more in sympathy with the characters and the times of which he speaks. He frequently introduces with great felicity extracts from the English Chronicle, or from contemporary poems or other sources, which not only enliven the narrative, but keep before the student's mind the reality of the past more successfully than any other method. He has a happy way of sketching the character and personal appearance of the chief actors in our history, and these estimates are impartial without being vague, and vivid, but not untrustworthy. Here, for instance, is what Mr. Powell says of John:—

"John had all the vices, most of the talent, and none of the virtues of his family. Handsome, well-made, and graceful, of fair speech and winning manner when he wished to please, he had the gift of binding men and women to him, so that none whom he trusted ever betrayed him, though his cold-hearted ungratefulness was known to all. He led a foul and shameless life, was hatefully cruel.....faithless to word and bond, treacherous to his best friends and closest kin.....Well-read, well-trained, a good general, a cunning statesman, knowing how to profit by men's weaknesses, succeeding to a united realm and a body of capable servants, with a successful policy clearly marked out for him, an honest man with half his brains might have ruled gloriously, but John's wicked selfishness met its due reward, and in spite of his well-laid plans and mighty power, he was forced to humble himself to the Pope whom he scorned and defied, to the rival whom he loathed and despised, and to the subjects whom he had insulted and betrayed."

Whether Mr. Powell's book is really well suited to the "middle forms of schools," for whose use the title-page tells us it is designed, may, perhaps, be doubted for one reason—though only for one, so far as we are aware—that is, the abundance of the matter which it contains. It is not a fault that has to be found with many books, that there is too much in them, but we are not sure that it is not the case here. This little volume is so full of matter that it is to be feared that young students will be somewhat appalled by the number and minuteness of the facts presented to them. It certainly is not a book for a beginner, nor a book for those who, having begun, take no interest in the subject, but merely want to "get up" as much as is necessary for an examination or to avoid the charge of disgraceful ignorance. On the other hand, it is eminently a book for the student who likes his work—a book with which it is safe to trust him, and which will not dry up his nascent taste for fuller knowledge. Mr. Powell tells us in his preface that he has aimed at giving,

"first, a connected relation of the main facts of the political and constitutional history in due chronological order; secondly, a sketch as thorough as space would allow, of the course and progress of the language, literature, and social life of the English people, in a series of

chapters at the end of the various periods into which the history naturally falls."

He has faithfully and successfully carried out this programme, and certainly additional clearness of conception is gained by treating the social side of our history in chapters separate from those that treat of other topics. The mutual action and reaction by which, for instance, constitutional and economic events or institutions affect each other are, of course, evident to any student of history, and neither department can be fully understood without the other; but the connexion can be pointed out as occasion arises, and the historical chain of cause and effect can be more accurately traced when it is not interrupted by the insertion of extraneous matter. We can only wish that in all historical works this principle were more fully observed, for what is applicable to the social side is equally applicable to other sides of a nation's history.

We do not know any other small work on English history in which so much attention has been devoted to the growth and changes of the English language as in the volume before us. Mr. Powell takes care to distinguish between the different dialects of North, South, and Middle England, and illustrates the differences between them as well as the growth from one period to another by extracts from representative works of early English literature. The sources of these extracts are mentioned in the text, but it is to be regretted that Mr. Powell gives no references to indicate whence he has taken the other quotations, not linguistic, but historical, which he often introduces with such effect.

The development of learning and education, particularly at the University of Oxford—it is rather characteristic, by the way, that the existence of another university at Cambridge is completely ignored—comes in for its share of attention. Early art, especially architecture, does not pass unnoticed; the characteristics of the Norman and other styles are noted, and the most prominent examples mentioned. Trade and industry, wages and prices, dress and manners, are all laid under contribution to complete the picture of English life in the Middle Ages, and with admirable results. That the author has written with the contemporary authorities before him, as he says in his preface, is evident throughout the volume. The effect of this appears in the sense of originality, of first-hand treatment, which the most cursory examination affords, as well as in the minuteness of detail and accuracy of statement—as, for instance, when, instead of saying vaguely that, on the death of John, William the Marshal was made protector or regent, he states that his title was "Warden of the King and the Kingdom"; or when the reader is reminded that the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was popularly known as "Hurling-tide." Of more importance than such details are the pregnant remarks of a general nature which are not infrequent in Mr. Powell's summaries, as when he says of Richard III. :—

"In his plan of governing by men such as Catesby and Lovel, whom he could put up and set down as he liked, in his determination to quell the turbulence of his nobles by strict laws in the balance of finance by which he strove to lighten the burdens of the merchant, yeoman,

and artisan, he improved upon his brother's policy, and laid down the lines upon which the Tudors ruled England for six-score years to the people's liking and their own good fortune."

This estimate of Richard's policy is at once original and true.

Small mistakes there doubtless are here and there—they are inevitable in a work of this kind; but those that have struck us are so few and generally so unimportant that it is scarcely worth while to notice them. An Oxford man may be excused for thinking that the famous Stourbridge Fair (p. 171) was held at a place called Stourbridge, instead of on the common so called near Cambridge, where it is held in sadly diminished proportions to this day. Here and there in Mr. Powell's remarks on constitutional history there are slips of more importance. The tabular analysis of the mediæval constitution, given on pp. 176-9, is excellent for clearness and compression, but it is strange to find the three houses of Convocation, Lords, and Commons put down as the "Three Estates of the Realm." The clergy were an "estate" in France, but in England Convocation was never, so far as we are aware, reckoned as such, and certainly never exercised like powers with the "estates" properly so called. Again, it is quite wrong to say, as Mr. Powell says (p. 200), that in 1297 "it was agreed that the king . . . should levy no kind of tax or duty or tallage save by consent of Parliament." What was agreed was that the king should raise no extraordinary aids, tasks, or prises; but his right to the usual aids and customs was expressly reserved, and nothing whatever was said in the authoritative settlement about tallage. We may hope to see these and a few similar errors corrected in a second edition. On the other hand, there is an excellent remark on p. 160 :—

"The great struggle of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in England was not the old one, whether the king was to rule absolutely, but whether the Council, ministers, and officers were to be appointed by the Crown or by Parliament."

Attention should be drawn to the maps of England and France at different periods, which seem to be as clear as maps can well be without colours, and to the tables and pedigrees, which are abundant and indispensable. Mr. Powell's translations of the old French or Latin poems introduced into the text are exact and vigorous. What can be better, for instance, than the following?—

Filii nobilium, dum sunt juniores,
Mittuntur in Franciam fieri doctores;

which is Englished thus :—

Gentlemen's sons, while young they be,
Are sent to France to get a degree.

A glossary of hard words and phrases is appended, but most of these are explained in the text—a preferable method where practicable. The index is fairly full, but incomplete. When will authors and booksellers come to see the value of a really complete index? We may conclude by welcoming Mr. Powell's little volume as something more than a mere school-book, which is all that it modestly pretends to be. If Mr. Mackay's volume is equal to it, the two together will form a valuable addition to our historical literature.

The Complete Story of the Transvaal, from the "Great Trek" to the Convention of London. By John Nixon, Author of 'Among the Boers.' (Sampson Low & Co.)

Our South African Empire. By William Greswell, M.A., F.R.C.I. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE publication of another work on the Transvaal may, we suppose, be regarded as proof of the continued interest of the public in the affairs of that country; at any rate, it shows that South Africa has not yet ceased to be attractive to writers on colonial subjects, and that in the circumstances attending the annexation and retrocession of the Transvaal they have apparently found an inexhaustible theme. The recent proceedings of Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland, and especially the interesting visits he has paid to the great chiefs Secheli and Khame, have again compelled some amount of public attention to our relations with the Boers; and Mr. Nixon's work is chiefly valuable for the hints it may afford as to the best means of regulating our intercourse with a people who on the west as well as the east and the south seem destined to be our near neighbours. He has some special qualifications for his task. He has an intimate personal acquaintance with the Transvaal, whither he went in search of health. He accompanied Sir Owen Lanyon to Bechuanaland when that officer settled the boundary between the Transvaal and Secheli's country. He resided in Pretoria during the siege, and served in the commissariat. As a member of the Loyalists' Committee he attended before the Royal Commissioners at Newcastle when they were engaged in drawing up the convention with the Boers; and he was one of the deputation which the loyalists sent to England to support their views. These are the grounds upon which Mr. Nixon claims to speak with some degree of authority on the course of events in the Transvaal, and to apportion the blame which, in his opinion, attaches to individual statesmen for the blunders they have committed in their dealings with the Boers.

Mr. Nixon opens his work with a brief historical sketch of the Transvaal Boers as a nation, and then gives a detailed account of the border wars—with the attendant civil discord and bankruptcy—which led to the taking over of the Transvaal by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1877. In this narrative he confirms all that has been said by previous writers concerning the want of common justice exhibited by the Boers wherever native rights are concerned. He says :—

"A glance at the successive maps of the Transvaal is instructive with regard to the relations between the Boers and other native chiefs [he has been speaking of the raid upon the Bapedis]. Each map shows a progressive overlapping of the preceding one. The maps illustrate how, little by little, the boundaries were extended, and by force, fraud, or fair means, the millions of natives pressing round the borders were compelled or induced to yield up their land to make sheep-farms for the thirty-five or forty thousand Boers of the Transvaal, who found a country as big as France too small for them."

Mr. Nixon repeats the old story of the hostility of the Boers to English missionaries,

which led to the destruction of five mission stations and to many other acts of violence and brutality. These persecutions were provoked by the courage with which the missionaries protested against the capture and enslavement of native children by the Dutch commandos. Mr. Nixon gives painful details of similar acts, some of which have occurred at a comparatively recent period, the practice of the Boers being to make raids upon the native villages, to kill the men, and to carry off the women and children into captivity. His personal observations in Bechuanaland enable him to give valuable testimony as to the industry and comparative civilization of the natives in that region. His views on this subject are fully confirmed by the recent experiences of Sir Charles Warren and Mr. G. Baden-Powell in Northern Bechuanaland. They found there a people much given to agriculture, who cultivate extensive plantations of maize and millet, raise large quantities of vegetables, and have also established an excellent system of irrigation. They also found that many of the same people were well versed in the manufacture of cotton and other goods, and quite disposed to encourage the settlement in the country of industrious white men, by setting apart for their use free grants of land. It is a singular fact that in the heart of the African wilderness the Queen's representative was received with as much loyalty and enthusiasm as if he were visiting a British colony.

This opens up a new phase of an interesting question. Mr. Nixon, however, deals mainly with the past, and gives a detailed account of the events which preceded the annexation of the Transvaal. He thinks that if the Dutch had received a constitution like that of the Cape Colony, and if steps had at once been taken to provide the country with the means of railway communication, the British Government might, perhaps, have obtained the support of the people. But Sir Theophilus Shepstone offended them by introducing officials from Natal, and Sir Owen Lanyon's military rule was still less calculated to exercise a conciliatory influence. Mr. Nixon says that Sir T. Shepstone was personally popular because he could speak the Boer *patois* and was affable to all who came to Government House; and he thinks that if Sir Theophilus could have remained in Pretoria and framed a constitution, instead of being obliged, by the difficulties which existed with Cetywayo and Sekukuni, to spend so much of his time on the frontier, the dislike of the Boers to annexation might have died out. But this is mere speculation. The Boers, it would seem, do not readily submit to the ordinary restraints of government, and in particular regard taxation as an intolerable evil. It is important to remember that the actual outbreak of hostilities arose from the pressure put upon certain Boers who refused to pay their taxes. Under Mr. Burgers's government taxes were only spasmodically collected, and the Boers never appeared to understand that they were really debts due to the State. When British rule was established in the country, not only were new taxes imposed, but the mistake was made of enforcing the payment of arrears. Moreover, as Mr. Nixon says,

"apart from these cases, the Boers, as a race, are unready to pay money, and they resented the pressure brought to bear upon their pockets by an unpopular administration in which they were entirely unrepresented."

Strange to say, Mr. Nixon's enumeration of the grievances of the Boers does not suggest any doubt in his mind as to the wisdom of proceeding to extremities with them. On the contrary, he is never weary of denouncing every act connected with the retrocession of the Transvaal, and he would, apparently, have been willing to hold it as a conquered province.

The most important of Mr. Nixon's personal recollections are associated with the siege of Pretoria. He returned to that place from Bechuanaland in December, 1880, just before the mass meeting of the Boers at Paarde Kraal was held, and he gives a lively idea of the state of public excitement which existed there at a moment when it was yet uncertain whether there would be war. It will be remembered that Dr. W. H. Russell, in several published letters, seriously impeached the discipline of the troops stationed in the Transvaal, and that the military authorities, when called upon for an explanation, indignantly contradicted his charges. Mr. Nixon, however, defends the accuracy of the special correspondent. He says that at Pretoria there "were numerous complaints about the drunkenness and bad behaviour of the troops," and that he heard similar accusations at Heidelberg, adding:—

"Official denials were made, but I saw several people who had been eye-witnesses of the riots, and one or two who had been sufferers, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Russell's statements."

It was on December 18th, 1880, that the news of the proclamation of the republic reached Pretoria. It was soon decided by Major Le Mesurier that the town itself could not be fortified as it was too long and straggling. He therefore directed that two laagers should be formed, one at the neighbouring camp, and the other by joining the gaol and the Roman Catholic convent on rising ground south of the town. The women and children were at first "packed like herrings" into the convent, where the nuns did their best to minister to the comfort of the disconsolate refugees. Eventually they were lodged in the camp, and the convent was handed over to the volunteers. No one was permitted to be idle, and Mr. Nixon describes how

"a Judge of the High Court became an issuer of rations; a Wesleyan minister a sanitary Inspector; myself an Acting-Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster General; a leading advocate, chief *biltong* maker, i.e., maker of dried meat for the military, and so on."

The usual discomforts of a siege were experienced. It was the wet season, and those who lived in the tents suffered great inconvenience from the prevalence of thunder-storms. The quality of the provisions gradually deteriorated until the volunteers were compelled to fall back upon biscuits which had passed through both the Zulu and the Sekukuni campaigns:—

"They swarmed with weevils; and the only way of consuming them was by crushing them into pieces, picking out the weevils, and then eating the remainder. On one occasion, Col. Ballairs came to dine at our mess. Some of the

most weevily biscuits were picked out for his special delectation; and the volunteers were highly delighted when they saw the gruesome looks with which the Commander-in-Chief regarded the fare set before him."

The military authorities had caused a rumour to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were "dynamited," and this deferred the Boers from entering the town, which, as a matter of fact, was not "dynamited" at all. As time went on permission to enter the town was more frequently granted than it had been at first, and in February the schools were reopened for two or three hours a day. At the camp an open-air theatre offered some recreation, the officers played polo, and cricket matches were held. Short services were celebrated on Sundays, but the bishop failed to draw congregations, because he preached a scolding sermon against the men who had neglected to bring their Prayer Books with them to the laager. The Wesleyan minister, on the other hand, was much liked, because he joined in the hard work of the camp and was very kind to the sick and wounded. It would seem that in a siege when men have time to look round them there are few things about which they are more sensitive than the demeanour and conduct of the clergy.

Mr. Nixon gives a tolerably complete epitome of the operations of the British troops in the Transvaal, not sparing the reader Lang's Nek and Majuba Hill. He adds nothing to our stock of information concerning Sir George Colley's rash and disastrous tactics, which astonished the Boers quite as much as they perplexed the colonists. The Boers gained their victories not by bravery or dash, but by their skill as marksmen. Mr. Nixon gives an illustration of what they did at Potchefstroom:—

"It was a favourite amusement of the soldiers to draw the fire of the enemy by holding up a helmet on top of a rifle, and it would at once be hit. The Boers, as everywhere in the Transvaal, shot splendidly, and during the daytime it was certain death to show any part of the body above the parapet."

The least satisfactory part of Mr. Nixon's work is that in which he discusses what may be called the politics of the Transvaal question. He writes like an intemperate partisan who is incapable of seeing that there are two sides to the controversy, and who, in his anxiety to fasten blame upon individuals, wholly ignores the extent to which their action was influenced by circumstances either beyond their control or for which they were only partially responsible. Nor are his facts always trustworthy. A glaring example of inaccuracy may be found in his statement that before the Zulu war broke out "it was well known that Cetywayo was meditating an invasion of the colony of Natal." He makes this assertion without vouchsafing a single scrap of evidence in support of it. His book shows that he is familiar with the Blue-books. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that he is acquainted with the contents of Sir Henry Bulwer's despatch on the causes of the war, dated March 10th, 1880 (C. 2584, pp. 198-207). The Lieutenant-Governor there reviews all the circumstances which preceded the outbreak of hostilities, but his despatch does not contain a single word which justifies even the suggestion that Cetywayo at

any time meditated an invasion of Natal. On the contrary, Sir Henry Bulwer declares that "for over thirty years the colony grew up side by side with the Zulu people without a single breach of the peace, and without, it may be said, any serious question arising between them"; and, in fact, he shows that the idea of war originated in a policy for which neither the Zulus nor the colonists were responsible. This is not the place to pursue the subject further, but in leaving Mr. Nixon we may remark that, although his work contains some interesting information, it is essentially a political pamphlet, and that consequently the history of the Transvaal has yet to be written.

Mr. Greswell's work treats of a great variety of subjects connected with South Africa, but in a very discursive manner. It is manifestly the production of an educated colonist, who, although occasionally able to take a dispassionate view of the situation, yet on the whole deals with history in the spirit of a party politician. He is an ardent admirer of Sir Bartle Frere, and apparently believes that South Africa had in him a heaven-born and infallible administrator. We greatly doubt the wisdom of reopening at the present moment the old and bitter controversies which the Zulu war called into existence. Mr. Greswell, like Mr. Nixon, condemns the native policy of the Boers, but he is strangely oblivious to the fact that there was much akin to that policy in some of the measures which he warmly defends. We can, however, express almost unqualified approval of his chapters on our relations with the Basutos, for although he supports the disarmament policy which resulted in a disastrous war, he has yet given a fairly complete and impartial account of England's dealings with the tribes inhabiting the mountain fastnesses of Basutoland. Mr. Greswell's remarks on this subject are the more useful because there is reason to believe that the affairs of the Basutos will before long call for some amount of public attention in this country. He explains clearly the puzzled state of the savage mind in consequence of its inability to understand the difference between imperial and colonial authority, and he says truly that "to expend three or four millions of colonial money to try to force a point of law upon clans whose real property did not amount to a million, was a costly undertaking." Mr. Greswell's chapters on the native question do not furnish many hints for the solution of existing difficulties, and we think that he is at his best when writing on educational and social topics.

The Pontifical Decrees against the Doctrine of the Earth's Movement. By the Rev. W. W. Roberts. (Parker & Co.)

THE author of this book is a clergyman educated at Oxford who followed Cardinal Manning (of whom he is a near connexion by marriage) into the Church of Rome, and was for many years a highly esteemed and beloved member of a congregation of secular priests, called Oblates of St. Charles, whom the Cardinal established in London. In 1870 he joined in the movement set on foot amongst the more learned and conscientious of the Catholic clergy to avert the threatened decree of Papal infallibility, and published an essay with

the object of showing that Papal authority had plainly committed itself to the condemnation of Galileo, and so unanswerably demonstrated its own fallibility. The present work is a much enlarged republication of that essay, and its special value consists in the instructive picture it presents of the disingenuous quibbles by which Ultramontane writers have tried to evade the evidence of their idol's impotence, and the remarkable skill with which the author follows them through every turn of the controversy, and brings clearly forward not only the truth of his contention, but the portentous consequences to the whole Roman system which are involved therein. For the question, as Mr. Roberts presents it, bears quite a new aspect. Many of our readers may be disposed to consider the Galileo controversy as a worn-out theme about which nothing remains to be said both new and important. A perusal of this book, however, will soon show them that such is by no means the case, and that the full and true significance of Galileo's trial is now for the first time put plainly before the world.

The late Dr. Ward, long the editor of the *Dublin Review*, may be taken as perhaps the best English representative of fearless and unbending Ultramontanism. With characteristic audacity he had not failed to defend the reasonableness of Galileo's condemnation, while strenuously asserting that Papal authority was in no way committed to the doctrine that condemnation involved, because it was not stated therein that the decree was published with the Pope's express approval. Mr. Roberts replies to this plea by showing that the practice of affixing such a notice to a congregational decree is modern, and was not observed in the case of any decree till many years after Galileo's time, while he cites a variety of eminent Roman theologians to the effect that no such notice is at all needed in order to give infallible authority to decrees of the kind. But Mr. Roberts has unearthed a much more effective rejoinder, namely, nothing less than a bull (entitled "*Speculatores Domus Israel*") of Pope Alexander VII. recapitulating and republishing the previous decrees of the Congregation of the Index against all Copernican literature. Mr. Roberts says:—

"Whatever authority a decision can be supposed to possess in virtue of a notice from the secretary of a congregation that the Pope has ratified it.....it must possess far more indisputably in virtue of an assurance to the same effect given by the Pope himself in a Bull addressed to the Universal Church."

Our author places his Ultramontane opponents in a truly remarkable dilemma. Every one now admits that the decisions of the Papal Congregations against Galileo were wrong. But Pius IX., in a well-known brief addressed to the Archbishop of Munich, solemnly declared it to be necessary for all learned Catholics to submit themselves to such decisions. Either, then, Pius IX. erred in his teaching, or else Urban VIII. erred when his Congregations blundered as they did. Let our modern Ultramontane take his choice. As our author pertinently remarks: "How can the man of science not distrust those who, in return for loving obedience, have given him not true, but false guidance?"

The opinion of Dr. Ward and his allies,

that decrees of the kind may not be infallible, but nevertheless demand submission, is even more monstrous than the assertions of the mistaken men who adhered to the anti-Copernican decrees as authoritative and true. As Mr. Roberts says, the proposition that men may be "bound in conscience to abandon what they hold to be true, and embrace with unreserved assent what they hold to be false, at the bidding of a body of men who do not even profess to be divinely secured from error.....is scarcely recommended to the reason because the authority of those men is called sacred and the assent they claim religious." But the Congregation of the Holy Office (as the Inquisition is called) is in a very special way under Papal direction. The Pope, as Pope, is its president. He is present at its meetings every Thursday. He has informed the Church that he reserves the presidency of this congregation to himself, because of the intimate connexion of its decisions with the preservation of the faith. Either, then, it has the so-called infallible authority, or it ventures to claim obedience for what may after all be mistaken judgments. If the Ultramontanist would console himself for the mistakes of such a tribunal by saying that the Pope was not in his chair, we may well ask with Mr. Roberts, "Why was the Pope not in his chair?" Was the progress of science to be impeded and were conscientious minds throughout Europe to be distressed and most severely tried because a Pope did not choose to step into a chair which, like a conjuring cap, would have enabled him to explain the true structure of our planetary system?

But there is another aspect of this question, which is, if possible, more remarkable still. Modern Ultramontanism, as represented by the late Dr. Ward, has actually ventured to say that Scripture is every word of it inspired, but that it may be so expressed that a doctrine may be rightly condemned as opposed to it, because opposed to its obvious meaning, while later on, owing to physical proofs, the same authority may, as rightly, interpret it in quite another sense, "God surely having the right to interpret His own word, as has an ordinary mortal." Well may Mr. Roberts say:—

"Desperate indeed must be the cause that stands in need of such monstrous doctrine..... Who admits for a moment that an ordinary mortal may determine retrospectively the meaning of his words, and be quit of responsibility for their deceptive effect, on the strength of a subsequent declaration, that he meant the very reverse of what he said or wrote?..... Who can fail to see that Dr. Ward's estimate of the Copernican interpretation of Scripture is tantamount to a confession, that such an interpretation is a mere makeshift?..... Thus it appears that Rome's ill-judged attempt to save the authority of Holy Scripture was an implicit denial of her own dogma on inspiration, and a virtual surrender of the whole position into the enemy's hand."

In fact, if Rome meant what she said, and if there is any truth in Dr. Ward's contention, she utterly mistook the force and scope of her own decree, in which case she blundered over the very easiest matter that could possibly come before her; or that decree was meant to be taken as absolutely true, in which case even men such as Dr. Ward must admit that it was a mistake in every sense of the term.

"Holy Scripture," our author declares, "is a part of the deposit which, Rome tells us, was committed to her charge, to be faithfully guarded and infallibly expounded. At a time when, through the mistakes of theologians, the progress of science was apparently threatening the authority of Scripture, when Rome, at any rate, thought that authority was threatened, it was surely important, if she spoke at all, that she should speak the truth; if she interposed at all, that she should take the right side, and with a view of the matter that would prevent the possibility of a conflict. Instead of doing so, she confirmed the mistakes of her theologians; she put forward, as God's Word, what was then a doubtful, and what we now know was a false, interpretation of the same; and she proceeded on a principle that events have shown would lead inevitably to the very collision she dreaded."

We may conclude our quotations with a series of inferences drawn out by Mr. Roberts—inferences many of which may seem but truisms to most of our readers, but which are remarkable indeed, considering their author, and the careful and elaborate way in which he has established and fenced round with arguments every one of the series. They are as follows:—

"Decrees confirmed by, and virtually included in, a Bull addressed to the Universal Church, may be, not only scientifically false, but, theologically considered, dangerous, i.e., calculated to prejudice the cause of religion.....In other words, the Pope, in and by a Bull addressed to the whole Church, may confirm and approve, with Apostolic authority, decisions that are false and perilous to the faith.

"Decrees of the Apostolic See and of Pontifical Congregations may be calculated to impede the free progress of science.

"The Pope's infallibility is no guarantee that he may not use his supreme authority to indoctrinate the Church with erroneous opinions, through the medium of Congregations he has erected to assist him in protecting the Church from error.

"The Pope, through the medium of a Pontifical Congregation, may require, under pain of excommunication, individual Catholics to yield an absolute assent to false, unsound, and dangerous propositions.....

"It does not follow, from the Church's having been informed that the Pope has ordered a Catholic to abjure an opinion as a heresy, that the opinion is not true and sound.....

"Are not all these propositions irreconcilable with Ultramontane principles? If so, can it be denied that those principles are as false as it is true that the earth moves?"

The matter of this book is, indeed, as we have said, remarkable, but its manner is also much to be commended. Temperate and courteous, it is devoid of that most detestable thing the *odium theologicum*. It is as calmly and closely reasoned as if it were concerned rather with purely physical truth than with the relation of one such truth to the most powerful opposition it could possibly encounter. The book is a very treasure-house of telling arguments not only against Ultramontanism pure (or rather impure) and simple (or rather wily), but against the whole anti-scientific spirit of those who think that the cause of religion can be promoted by the suppression of any truth. The work of this priest should be in the hands not only of every clergyman, but in the hands of every one likely to be called upon to do good service in the never ending battle between those who love the light and those who obstinately cling to disapproved theories and opinions.

Religion und Mythologie der alten Ägypter.
Nach den Denkmälern bearbeitet von
Heinrich Brugsch. Part I. (Leipzig,
Hinrichs.)

IN spite of the large number of publications on Egyptian matters which have issued from English, French, and German presses during the last few years, it has been impossible to get any really good account of the mythology and religion of the Egyptians until very recently. It is quite true that individual experts have had their own ideas as to the doctrines and dogmas of the religion of the ancient Egyptians; but they have not written them down. To make a book on, or an account of, the Egyptian religion is by no means an easy task. To do so the mythology and beliefs of the Egyptians as a whole must be known, and, moreover, attention must be paid to the development of new beliefs and the decay of old ones, which inevitably take place in all religions. It must never be imagined for a moment that the Egyptian religion remained stationary. Evolution was going on perpetually. The great storehouse of mythological and religious texts is, of course, the 'Ritual of the Dead,' and this work, together with the variant readings of it, must form the base of any sound work on the subject. When the late Dr. Lepsius published a copy of it from the Turin papyrus, he considered this latter to be a moderately correct version. It has, however, been found that there are more recensions than one of the 'Ritual.' Dr. Lepsius himself published some chapters which he considered older than the recension copied on the Turin papyrus, which contains 165 chapters; but many of the chapters which it omits are as old as any known. Within the last few years the texts engraved on the pyramids of Unas, Teta, and Pepi have been published by Maspero in the *Recueil*, and these exhibit probably the oldest form of the 'Ritual.' By a comparison of all the recensions of the 'Ritual' known at present it is perfectly easy to see that the mythology of the Egyptians *did* change, that new forms and new ideas arose, and that the gods of an older period were superseded by others in later days.

Dr. Brugsch in the first part of the first half of his work on the religion and mythology of the ancient Egyptians treats of the mythology in general, and discusses the methods by which we obtain our knowledge of it from what he terms the theological, mystical, and mythical language and writing. His explanations of the names of gods are exceedingly good, although other scholars hold different opinions on some of these points. As to the idea of One God incomprehensible and eternal, we do not think it ever existed among the ancient Egyptians. The passages which Dr. Brugsch quotes to prove his theory can be quite as easily understood to apply to any of the gods of the Egyptian Pantheon as to one. At the same time, when he says that the word for god, *nutar*, "indicates the operative power which creates and produces things in periodic recurrence, grants them new life, and restores the vigour of their youth," he describes the meaning of this word admirably. Mr. Renouf in his Hibbert Lectures said the word meant "power," and this is, of course,

the essence of the matter. When the Egyptian spoke of "God" (without mentioning any name) doing this or that, or having this or that quality or attribute, there is no doubt that he, like the Greeks and other nations, approached very near our idea of God. Some of the passages which Dr. Brugsch translates will be interesting to the general student of Bible history, for in them he will recognize the Hebrew description of Adonai; but the learned German has forgotten to state that the same things are said of other gods. We quote a few of the passages:—

"God is the only One, and Alone, and none other is with Him. God is the One who has made all. God is a spirit, a hidden spirit, the spirit of spirits, the great spirit of the Egyptians, the divine spirit. God is from the beginning, and has been from the beginning. He is the primeval one, and existed when as yet there was nothing. He existed when as yet there was nothing, and after He was He created what now exists. He is the father of beginnings. God is the eternal: He is everlasting and without end, perpetual and everlasting. God is hidden, and no one has learnt his form. No one has sought out his likeness, He is hidden with respect to gods and men, a secret is He for his creatures. God is the truth, He lives through truth, He nourishes Himself upon truth, He rests upon truth, He creates truth. God begets, and is not begotten. He gives birth, but is not given birth to. He produces Himself and gives birth to Himself. He is the creator of his form and the sculptor of his body."

The remainder of the first part of Dr. Brugsch's book is occupied by his account of the mythology of the Egyptians. He treats of their view of the cosmogony, the primeval chaos; then follow his ideas of the ogdoad and of the gods who composed it. Throughout the book small figures—indicating notes, we suppose—are scattered, and it is much to be regretted that the author did not cite his authorities and references at the foot of each page, so that the reader and student might be able to control his statements. We remember that many years ago Dr. Brugsch published translations of some parts of the 'Ritual' or 'Book of the Dead' with similar figures; so far as we know, the second part, giving the explanations, has not yet appeared. We hope that a similar fate may not befall the second part of the work which is now under consideration. We are sorry to see that so many of the conclusions obtained by Mr. Renouf and other Egyptologists are entirely disregarded, and also that ideas which they have long given up as hopelessly impossible are retained. Dr. Brugsch's theory that the Egyptian religion of the latest times is identical with that of the earliest is both absolutely wrong and impossible, and it is this idea which vitiates most of his conclusions. The next thing, then, to be done is to wait for the appearance of the second part of 'Religion und Mythologie,' that we may see what are the final views of this indefatigable worker on these subjects.

The Life and Times of Colonel Fred Burnaby.
By J. Redding Ware and R. K. Mann.
(Field & Tuer.)

It may be taken as good evidence of the genuineness of Col. Burnaby's life and character that the authors of this little book with a pretentious title have failed to make

him ridiculous. It would have been a matter of regret if they had succeeded, for he was a typical representative of qualities, never very common, which are still popular with Englishmen, and in virtue of which he performed some rare and difficult feats. But his memory has had a narrow escape, for his biographers are sadly lacking in the sense of proportion, and display besides that absence of humour which is sometimes an abounding cause of mirth in others. Their acquaintance with the English language is also imperfect. And yet, thanks mainly to a free and on the whole judicious choice of extracts from his writings and speeches, they have produced, as we gladly admit, a fairly clear and intelligible portrait. Their attitude towards their hero, if sometimes a little perplexing, is candid, and by no means that of indiscriminate admiration. Thus they are much exercised by the want of direct evidence of religious feeling, and the difficulty becomes acute when they proceed to draw a comparison between Burnaby and Gordon. As regards contempt of danger and fertility of resource the comparison will hold. For the rest they are reduced to quoting a direction given by Burnaby for balloonists in certain very critical circumstances, to "trust to Providence and the chapter of accidents."

"The quotation here made is interesting, as containing one of the very few references to Providence throughout the whole of Burnaby's published works. Indeed, even here not too much weight need be given to it, for it is immediately modified by 'the chapter of accidents.'"

The whole of the passage they quote, describing the difficulties connected with a balloon descent, is good and characteristic, but we should not have thought of extracting a profession of faith from it. But the authors' forte is distinctly the drawing of large conclusions from very small premises. Burnaby was crossing from Calais to Dover:

"Two fellow-travellers," he says, "whose acquaintance I had made in the train, were talking to the sailors." [The hidden meaning here lies in the italicized words.] Here, then, at forty years of age, may Burnaby be found just as he had lived at twenty—enjoying existence like the boy, from many points of view, he remained all his life. Neither the approach of middle age nor the first attacks of a merciless disease had in any way stilled that ardent heart or silenced the cheery inquiring tongue."

When the Montgolfier balloon ascended from Cremorne the *Daily Telegraph* called for a volunteer, and found one in the person of a young man in bad health and recklessly anxious to distinguish himself. Burnaby, who leaped in at the last moment—nearly wrecking the ascent, which was dangerous enough as it was—became fast friends with the correspondent. This was not very wonderful, but his biographers mention as a touching proof of his capacity for friendship that, in spite of the difference of position between the two men, Burnaby could write eighteen years after this expedition of "my friend, the late Mr. Prowse." Several curious expressions occur in the book. A reader ignorant of recent geography, being told of the "bronchial affection from which he suffered severely for several years before he found ultimate relief at Abu Klea," might naturally suppose that the reference was to a watering-place.

On his last start for the Soudan, wishing to avoid notice, for fear of detention by the authorities,

"he slipped off without saying 'good-bye' openly to any one. At his house they tell how he said to Robert [Lady Whitshed's footman], 'Good-bye; I shan't come back,' or 'I may not come back.'.....The valediction is a final instance of Burnaby's implacable friendship in his treatment of the humbler folk about him!"

This must be our final quotation of the absurdities scattered throughout the book. But it is only fair to add that the interesting matter predominates. Burnaby was a man who deserved a memoir. Without being exactly a many-sided man, he did several things, and did them well. He had not merely an enthusiasm for ballooning, but an extensive practical acquaintance with the subject. Not many men could have successfully taken the Ride to Khiva, and still fewer could have described it so well. His still more dangerous defiance of the Russians at Plevna and his defiance of the Radicals of Birmingham were equally characteristic. All these things are more or less efficiently treated in the book before us.

According to his biographers he was suffering latterly from an advanced stage of heart and lung disease. His friends may therefore have the consolation of knowing that his life could not in any case have been much prolonged, while death came to him in the form which he probably would have chosen for himself.

The Literature of the French Renaissance: an Introductory Essay. By Arthur Tilley, Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge. (Cambridge, University Press.)

It is a pity that when Mr. Tilley decided upon publishing by itself the introduction to his contemplated work on the 'Literature of the French Renaissance,' he did not choose a title which should at least indicate the contents of the book. The present volume might be supposed to give a summary account of the literature of the French Renaissance, and to be modestly described as "an introductory essay" in comparison with some larger book, or books, on the same subject. But it is nothing of the sort. It is an introduction meant to be prefixed to a work which Mr. Tilley hopes one day to complete; and it is concerned not at all with the literature of the French Renaissance, but solely with the antecedents of that literature. To begin with, it is true, Mr. Tilley discusses the meaning and broad characteristics of the Renaissance, and defines the chronological limits of his projected work. But all the "literature" with which this volume is concerned is that of the Middle Ages. As an introductory section of a long history the book might do very well, but we cannot understand its *raison d'être* in a separate form. It is, in fact, a set of essays which require something else to support and justify them; it has neither the coherence nor the thoroughness necessary for an independent book. The writer of a substantial critical treatise may be allowed, perhaps, to compile his introduction without much minute or original investigation in fields which are not actually a part of his special study; but it is quite another matter if he pub-

lishes this compilation by itself. But while Mr. Tilley's title is misleading to the reader, and his book is unfair to its author, it is not to be denied that his work forms a well-arranged and compendious introduction to a history which we hope to have one day, and we are grateful for what we have now. The volume opens with two chapters on "The Renaissance in General" and "The Renaissance in France," each of them an excellent example of the academical essay, lucid, pleasantly written, and not too learned. We are next introduced to the native mediæval literature of France and to the means of education afforded by the University of Paris and by the activity of the religious orders. Mr. Tilley then describes the political condition and relations of France at the close of the fifteenth century, the revival of classical studies, and the impulse added to their prosecution by the invention of printing. He concludes with a sketch of the immediate forerunners of the literary movement of the French Renaissance.

We may say at once that whatever Mr. Tilley writes about French literature—that is, about literature written in French—is evidently the fruit of solid and independent reading. His third and eighth chapters contain as intelligent and as interesting an account of the early history of that literature as could well be given within the narrow limits of some fifty pages. Mr. Tilley's grasp is less decided when he approaches subjects less immediately connected with his own studies. The history of the Middle Ages and the history of learning during that period he seems to know only through the common text-books, and of those not always the best text-books. But he not merely compiles; he generalizes on second-hand information which he does not always understand. Mr. Bryce's phrase "the Roman Renaissance," for the whole set of facts that make up the history of learning from 1100 to 1400, is no doubt capable of misconception; but it is singular to find Mr. Tilley speaking as if that set of facts was summed up in the commentators on the Roman law, in Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, and did not include the entire scholastic movement as well, though this was carefully mentioned by Mr. Bryce, to whom he gives a general reference ('Holy Roman Empire,' p. 241). It is still more singular that Mr. Tilley should think it necessary to explain that "the actual Renaissance was born of Greece rather than of Rome." Then, again, we are surprised to see how he treats the importance of Greek in the domain of theology. That Greek is essential to an exact knowledge of the New Testament is, of course, self-evident; but Mr. Tilley dwells on the fact that "the greater and more important part of patristic literature is Greek." He does not seem to be aware that most of the Greek fathers of the first rank had been familiar to Western scholars by means of Latin translations for centuries before the Renaissance; nor do we find that the Greek type of theological exposition exercised any remarkable influence upon Western thought after its original sources had been once more opened to the world. The Latin tradition remained predominant in theology in spite even of the Protestant Reformation.

Mr. Tilley is apt to confound two elements in mediæval culture which ought to be kept

carefully distinct, namely, classical and theological learning. He talks of Abelard as though he were specially a classical scholar. As a matter of fact we should be inclined to say that the rise of theological study was the principal cause of the decline of that classical learning which had flourished so notably in the twelfth century. Mr. Tilley also seems to fall into that curious anachronism which in thought, if not in words, identifies France with Paris. John of Salisbury learned his classical scholarship not at Paris—that had only dialectic and theology to offer—but at Chartres, which deserves a clearer recognition than it has generally received as the great home of humanism in the first half of the twelfth century. Mr. Tilley has naturally not recognized this fact, because his information seems to be limited almost entirely to the 'Histoire Littéraire de la France,' the earlier volumes of which, learned as they are, can only be accepted with the greatest caution. Perhaps, indeed, we ought not to find fault with Mr. Tilley for not knowing where to look for his materials in what is admittedly only an introduction to a future history; but, we repeat, by publishing this by itself Mr. Tilley has wilfully exposed himself to criticism, and it is with sincere regret that we find the substance of his introductory book to be in many ways so inferior in quality to what we expect to have in time to come. For whenever Mr. Tilley glances forward to the sixteenth century we find clear evidence of conscientious work and thoroughly competent scholarship.

RECENT VERSE.

The Poems of Francis Heywood Warden. With a Notice by Dr. Vanroth. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Sonnets. By E. H. Brodie. (Bell & Sons.)
Poems and Fragments. By Charles James. (Gardner.)

The Glasgow Ballad Club: Ballads and Poems. By Members of the Glasgow Ballad Club. (Blackwood & Sons.)

In Cornwall and Across the Sea, with Poems written in Devonshire. By Douglas B. W. Sladen. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

MR. WARDEN'S poems are introduced to the public by a memoir from the pen of one Dr. Octavius Vanroth, of which it cannot be said, as it is customary to say of such compositions, that the editor has brought love and sympathy to his task. The present editor disapproves of his poet both as man and writer, though he allows him certain poetic qualities. Here is a brief quotation: "In Mr. Warden, the selfishness (for I can use no other term) which dominated his character had developed in a way which, if it left room for regret on his own account, yet did not require from others the reprobation usually attached to the word. I do not wish to put forward a plea on his behalf before a tribunal to which he never appealed; or to say anything in discharging my trust which would provoke, were he still living, a scornful repudiation. But, to render a just judgment possible, I may observe that a sufficiently high—if the reader pleases, an absurdly exaggerated—estimate of himself will sometimes lead a man to behave practically much as if he was controlled by strict and lofty principle." Dr. Vanroth's sentences are at times so involved as to be almost incomprehensible. However, Mr. Warden could have no reason for complaint, since we learn that he himself requested Dr. Vanroth to undertake the present task, though he knew at what variance he and his future editor were on most points. The poems themselves are distinctly interesting and

are full of promise. They have none of that false ornamentation, that tinselly glitter, which distinguish counterfeit verse from genuine poetry. They show a mind strong, but embittered by adversity, a mind ever striving to penetrate the mystery which surrounds each life as a great waveless sea surrounds some forlorn little island which in time it will submerge. Take, for example, this bitter complaint of 'Swift at Moor Park,' which probably represents the writer's own feelings:—

Ye ask why on my absent brow
The cloud of darkness oft descends?
Ye think I still should smile as now,
And that were merrier, fair my friends
After your ignorance ye err,
Who to that gloom this mirth prefer.
So questioned, I will give reply
Than your conjecture more exact,
Partly to check your curious eye,
And partly from authentic fact:
And if my laughter wakes the while,
Desire ye not that I should smile?
This from high Heaven I claim to know—
Who gave the right to place me here
A living man 'mid things of show,
In blinded lands a vision clear?
Never Oblivion sinned so deep,
'Twas just with this to break its sleep.
Were what the various earth affords
Of pomp and pleasure, made my own,
And master of victorious words
I ruled supreme, could this stone
For all the undefeated ill
That fly not him who rules and kills?
Not less would everything I prized
To dream and dust and mockery turn;
The lips I loved would grow displeased,
Hate of my flesh within me burn:
Too well the unfiled void I know
If all were given. It is not so.
The base necessities of life
Hem in my soul on every side,
And thrust me forward in a strife,
Where triumph's self were fallen pride:
I am encompassed night and day
By clamouring tongues, and blare and bray.

Some of the poems reveal a vein of weird fancy which recalls Poe—'The Cynic Amphitryon,' for instance:—

I dwell in a desolate house
On the cliffs of a muttering sea,
And oft, like wandering clouds,
Spectral and sheeted crowds
Come in through the window and make carouse
In the dead night-watch with me.
And ever my head swims light,
Though my heart may stony be:
"I arose and laughed and said,
"What matters alive or dead?
Ye are ten times ten, and I know not aright
How many to count for me.
"Tis sweet, the damp night air
And the ponderous roll of the sea;
These bowls ye have seen before,
Of the wine ye have ample store,
But drink yet again, and the fairest fair
Shall measure a dance with me."
The spectres gibbered and sang,
They locked their arms in glee:
"Now here," they cried, "is mirth,
And a wine that tastes of earth:
There is many a host that feasts our gang,
But never a one like thee."
Let them make a bold carouse,
My jest will merrier be;
For whenever I stamp my foot,
This rock shall cleave to the root,
And thundering down, restore the house
To the cold oblivious sea.

There are in the book some good dramatic studies, though written in rhymed verse. 'Presumption,' the story of the officer who was shot for deserting his post in a sudden paroxysm of terror and who yet died with unwavering firmness, is simply but powerfully told. The poem is too long to quote at length and would suffer from a mere extract. In spite of much that is crude there can be no doubt that, had Mr. Warden lived and received due encouragement, he would, in spite of his editor's strictures, have developed into a poet of marked and varied powers.

Not the least remarkable feature of Mr. Brodie's volume is his preface, in which he expounds his sonnets with that spirit of loving reverence noticeable in certain well-meaning persons who bring to light the literary indiscretions of some defunct friend or relative. Mr. Brodie has travelled much, and he has recorded his impressions in a series of sonnets. Now when Wordsworth, whom Mr. Brodie loyally follows, did the same thing, failure was often

the result. The justification of this form of composition is one distinct clear-cut idea, naturally dividing itself into octave and sestet. Places, therefore, as a rule, do not lend themselves to sonnet uses. Mr. Brodie fails to realize how much too much he writes. The best of his descriptive sonnets show accurate observation, good music, and a quick eye for picturesque effects. Take the following for example, though in this case the twelfth line as regards metrical expression is an exception:—

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—EVENING.

How dull this day has been, but now behold
Under the distant headland's gloomy crest
Upon the hazy waters of the west
A crocus line of unexpected gold,
Which, as I gaze, the fanning airs unfold
Into broad ripples dancing in unrest,
Till to my very feet o'er ocean's breast
The vesper glory of the sun is rolled.
Welcome stray gleam of transitory light;
My mind was drear and vacant as the scene,
Like brooding eve anticipating night,
When the last half-hour only is between,
Welcome as some rich thought within the brain
That leads a thousand others in its train.

A few sonnets equally good are buried under a mass of others on places and persons, most of them wearisome and some singularly foolish. Here is one in its Wordsworthian baldness almost dull enough to be an Ingoldsby satire:—

THE YARMOUTH FISHER-BOY.

"I like it not, but I must not complain."
So said the Yarmouth fisher-boy to me,
As on the pier we sat, and eyed the sea,
Now darkened with the transitory rain,
Now lighted by the fitful moon again:
Torn from his humble home he fell soon was he
In his first trial trip about to be
Schooled for eight weeks upon the tossing main.
I looked into his face, he into mine:
Nothing more innocent I ever saw,
And brave the aspect of the boy, if sad—
Now prosper, ye waves and prosperous winds be thine,
And full nets after her the cutter draw,
God ever with thee, gentle fisher-lad.

Mr. Brodie sometimes departs from the Italian form of sonnet, as in the following on Chaucer, the last two lines of which are perplexing:—

CHAUCER.

Hail honoured sire of English poetry
Kind Chaucer of the arch and downcast look!
See from thy roots upspring how fine a tree,
From thy fair preface what a goodly book!
Thou shouldst be heard, not read; it were a waste
Thy merry tales at secondhand to tell,
The fountain's freshness all who can should taste,
Best water spoils in feeling from the well.
Couldst thou come back with tender heart and true
Still wouldst thou dwell in spite of time and change
Those sights and sounds, the ever old and new,
That lured thee so in spring abroad to range,
The rose-tipped flower that shuts with eye of day
How would she blush to hear again thy lay.

In another instance Mr. Brodie expresses his desire to shine, however faintly, in what he calls the "poetic firmament." One can almost fancy such prolific sonneteers ordering their dinners in sonnet form. The less Mr. Brodie writes, short of not writing at all, the greater will be his chances of success.

Mr. James is a lugubrious bard. His first poem, written in blank verse, is entitled 'In a Village Churchyard.' On the whole, Gray's 'Elegy' is preferable, but Mr. James's poem is not without some fairly good lines, such as these:—

This one hath look'd on Death and never flinch'd;
Hath gone as gladly to those greedy arms
As to his mother's bosom, fearing none;
Hath ta'en farewell of life without a sigh.
Who's he that hath so strange a scorn of that
Which doth appal the valiantest? A child!
One that, as seemeth from his epitaph,
Had tarried scarce three summers on the earth.
Strange doth it seem to meet thy childish form
Accoutred with the panoply of Death,
And burden'd with the honours of the grave.

This is followed by 'The Wanderer's Funeral Hymn.' There are other pieces in the book of an equally dismal nature. The first production in the volume, though it says nothing particularly new, is by a long way the best thing in it.

That gentlemen of antiquarian tastes should beguile some of their leisure hours by the composition of poems in imitation of old ballads is no matter for surprise, but that they should give to the public the results of these amusements is perplexing. We learn that "the Glasgow Ballad Club was formed in 1876 for the study of ballads and ballad literature and for friendly criticism

of original ballads and poems contributed by the members." The volume contains a selection of these contributions from the formation of the club till the end of 1883. So much for the reader's information. One or two tolerably good contributions, like Mr. Fraser's 'Ballad of Buchan,' may be spoken of with favour; but if we are to suppose that only the best contributions have been selected, it would be hard, looking at the book as a whole, to conjecture what the worst can have been.

Mr. Sladen has published two volumes of verse which have shown some little amount of fancy. His last effort, however, is worthless. It is difficult to imagine how any one knowing Mr. R. S. Hawker's impressive poem 'The Silent Tower of Botreaux' should venture to give a second version of the same subject, yet this is what Mr. Sladen has done, and this is the kind of way in which he has done it. We quote the closing lines:—

Long centuries are over
Since the good ship went down,
With Forrabury's bells on board,
In sight of Botreaux town.
Yet the "silent tower of Botreaux"
No chime hath ever known.
But the bells of Forrabury
Give forth a muffled knell,
From their belfry in the sunken ship,
The danger to foretell,
When from the far Atlantic
There strides a sudden swell.
And the fishers of the haven,
Though smooth as glass the sea,
And though the heavens overhead [sic]
From rack or cloud are free,
Though breeze enough there is not
A signal flag to see,
If they think they hear the knelling
Of the Forrabury bells,
Say 'tis the scornful captain who
A coming storm foretells,
And he his boat who launches
Hears his own funeral knells.
But the bells of hint Tintagel
Still merrily ring on.
As, long ere Norman William came,
They haughtily have done,
While the bells of Forrabury
Were not, have come, have gone.

One would not think the ballad form suited to elegiac ends, yet to these ends Mr. Sladen has put it. The sonnets are perhaps the feeblest things in the volume, but where all is poor it is difficult to say.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON send us a handsome volume, obviously of American manufacture, containing *George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies*, by Miss R. E. Cleveland, sister of the President of the United States. These papers seem to have been originally written as lectures, and no doubt pleased the audiences for whom they were intended, but the wisdom of their publication in book form may be doubted.

A Rainy June, by Ouida (Maxwell), has one great point of superiority over most of Ouida's writings in that the story, such as it is, is told without much unnecessary verbiage. To be sure, it is only the history of the honeymoon (spent in a dull country house) of an Italian nobleman and an English girl, whom he has married after a few weeks' acquaintance. The story is told in the form of letters passing between the "parties" and their friends, and it would not be difficult for any one acquainted with Ouida's system of ethics to reconstruct it. Of course it is all profoundly unsatisfactory; and the reader is left at the end with a pretty plain hint of impending adultery. So far as the story has any purpose, it may be presumed to be the illustration, by means of an extreme case, of the old adage "Marry in haste, repent at leisure." Whether there was any demand for another story on this theme may be doubted. In one point Ouida is quite herself. She has made more mistakes in French and Italian words than can often have been got into a similar number of pages, and she (or the printer) has discovered a new way of misspelling "Psyche."

To the general reader the history of Japan up to the year 1868 presents few features of interest.

The native annals are at once meagre and redundant, full of unimportant details, recording prodigies and omens, while they pass by the real events that make the flesh and bone of history with the barest mention. For the last thousand years they may be trusted for dates and names; they can be trusted for little else. The history of Old Japan should be treated on a much larger scale than that adopted by Mr. Thorpe in his *History of Japan* (White & Co.) or compressed into a couple of chapters. Dai Nippon has had no influence upon the world's fortunes, no share in shaping the destinies of men. Her history is parochial; specialists only are ever likely to study it, and specialists will derive no aid from Mr. Thorpe's book, the pages of which are plentifully sown with errors of a kind denoting both ignorance of native literature and careless compilation from the papers and translations of Mr. Satow and Mr. Aston. Neither Dr. Dickson's history nor the more recent one of Mr. Adams is at all likely to be superseded by the present work, the most interesting portions of which are the chapter dealing with the Satsuma rebellion—in part a *précis*, in part a reproduction, of the late Mr. Mounsey's too little known and very valuable record of that curious episode of modern Japanese history—and the appendix on the new orders of nobility, containing the substance of an article on the subject published in the columns of the *London and China Telegraph* in September, 1884. Mr. Aston's researches, too, it should be added, have enabled the author to give a fuller and more accurate account of the doings of Hideyoshi and of the relations of Japan with Korea in the sixteenth century than is to be met with out of the pages of the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*.

ALTHOUGH the New Code itself is clearly arranged, and presents but few difficulties to the veteran schoolmaster or school manager, it does no doubt somewhat puzzle an inexperienced person, and Mr. J. F. Moss has published an edition for 1885 of his *Handbook of the New Code* (Cassell & Co.), which will prove useful to beginners in school work. The notes appended when necessary to the articles of the code are clear and long enough without being too long, and contain much valuable information extracted from official circulars, minutes, and correspondence. The second part of the handbook contains "hints for the guidance of school managers and correspondents," official circulars, regulations, schedules, and the like, which have been from time to time issued by the Education Department for the enlightenment of those interested in public elementary instruction. The perusal of this second part we cordially recommend to school managers and teachers.

GUIDE-BOOKS accumulate on our table. Among the best are Mr. C. E. Black's admirable guides, *North France exclusive of Paris and South France* (Black). These volumes enjoy a deserved popularity. The descriptions are clear and concise, the directions accurate; the information about trains, hotels, diligences, is, so far as we have tested it, very good; and the maps are abundant and excellent. In this respect these books are conspicuously superior to their English rivals. Mr. Black makes a mistake, we think, in including Florence and Genoa in his guide to South France. He should produce a separate new book to North Italy. From Messrs. A. & C. Black we have also received a greatly improved edition of *O'Shea's Guide to Spain*. Mr. Lomas, who has revised the book, has done his work admirably, and has embodied the fruits of his own personal experience with tact and care. We should suggest the improvement of the introductory sections; that on Spanish literature especially is not worthy of the volume.—We have also on our table two penny *Holiday Handbooks*, by Mr. Percy Lindley.—Mr. Stanford has sent us second editions of Mr. Worth's capital *Guide to Somersetshire* and Mr. Bevan's *Guide to Hampshire and the Isle of*

Wight. We are glad to see these handy manuals are growing in favour with tourists.

THE Autotype Company has produced for Mr. C. P. Johnson a facsimile of the interesting print he unearthed some months ago, that formed the first instalment of 'Sketches by Spec,' of which no second seems to have ever been issued. Mr. Johnson commented on the matter in the *Athenæum* of April 4th, and he certainly seems to be right in attributing the drawing and letterpress to Thackeray. Collectors of the early performances of Michael Angelo Titmarsh should, therefore, secure this facsimile.

We have on our table *The Literary Remains of the late Henry James*, edited by W. James (Trübner).—*Harriet Martineau*, by Mrs. Fenwick Miller (Allen & Co.).—*Burma and the Burmans*, by A. R. Colquhoun (Field & Tuer).—*Die Karavane*, by W. Hauff, edited, with Notes, by A. Schlottmann (Cambridge, University Press).—*Meister Martin, der Küfner, und seine Gesellen*, by E. T. Hoffmann, edited by F. Lange (Symons).—*Gai Iuli Caesaris de Bello Gallico*, with Notes by A. G. Peckett (Cambridge, University Press).—*The Educational List and Directory for 1885* (Evans).—*Materials for Object Lessons*, by C. McRae (Chambers).—*The Pocket Hotel Directory* (Mackenzie).—*Hints for Invalids and Travellers*, by T. E. Maclean (Lewie).—*Outlines of Psychology* (New York, Phillips & Hunt).—*The Fundamental Science*, by H. J. Clarke (Kegan Paul).—*Report of the United States Commission on Fish and Fisheries for 1882* (Washington, Government Printing Office).—*Observations on the Efficient Valuation of Friendly Societies*, by F. G. P. Nelson (Harrison).—*The Secret of the North*, by F. Mackintosh (Wyman).—*A Woman's Love Story*, by the Author of 'Garden of Eden' (W. Stevens).—*Legal Humoresques! a Series of Character Sketches from the Law Courts*, in Six Sheets, drawn by A. Bryan S. Blanchard, &c. (Kington-on-Thames, Hogg).—*Amateur Tommy Atkins*, by S. Bagshaw (Field & Tuer).—*Blind Jem and his Fiddle*, by M. E. Palgrave (S.P.C.K.).—*The Manborough Choir Boys* (S.P.C.K.).—*Through the Waters* (S.P.C.K.).—*The Training of Children*, by W. Booth (Salvation Army Book Stores).—*Speedwell* (Marcus Ward).—*Gordon Anecdotes*, by Dr. Macaulay (R.T.S.).—*Wesley Anecdotes*, by J. Telford (R.T.S.).—and *Darkness and Dawn* (Kegan Paul).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Doudney's (D. A.) *For Ever with Jesus*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Middlemist's (F. J.) *Sermons preached in a Village Church*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Poetry.

Barlow's (G.) *Loved beyond Words*, Poems, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Burn's (P.) *Poems*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Lyal's (C. J.) *Translations of Ancient Arabian Poetry*, 16mo.

Music.

Prentice's (R.) *The Musician*, Grade 4, imp. 16mo. 2/ cl.

History and Biography.

Griffith (W.) *Memorials and Letters*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Recollections of the Reign of Terror, by a Country Priest, edited by Baron Ennoui, translated from French of the Abbé Dumesnil by J. C. Brogan, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Philology.

Macmillan's Latin Course, First Year, by A. M. Cook, 2/6 cl.

Science.

Fox's (E. L.) *Influence of the Sympathetic on Disease*, 15/ cl.
Kane's (W. F. de V.) *European Butterflies*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Low's (S.) *Sanitary Suggestions*, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Wardell's (J. R.) *Contributions to Pathology and the Practice of Medicine*, roy. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Ziemssen's (Von) *Handbook of General Therapeutics*, Vol. 2, 8vo. 18/ cl.

General Literature.

Clifford's (Mrs. W. K.) *Mrs. Keith's Crime*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Commonplace Binner, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Elliott's (R.) *Fought and Won*, a Story of Grammar-School Life, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Gough's (J. B.) *Platform Echoes*, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Greg's (P.) *The Verge of Night*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Hayward's (W. B.) *One in a Thousand*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Hope's (Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford) *Strictly Tied Up*, 3/ Hugo's (V.) *History of a Crime*, translated by T. H. Joyce and A. Locker, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Hugo's (V.) *Outlaw of Iceland*, a Romance, translated by Sir G. Campbell, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
My Friends' Birthdays, printed in Seven Colours, 18mo. 2/ cl.
Pearce's (Mrs. F. M.) *Near Neighbours*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Rebellion and Loyalty, or the Two Thrones, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Riddell's (Mrs. J. H.) *Weird Stories*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Three Fairy Princesses, Snow White, the Sleeping Beauty,
Cinderella, the Old Stories, illus. by C. Paterson, 2/6 bds.
Vámbery's (A.) *Coming Struggle for India*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Bogenhagen's (J.) *Kirchenordnung f. die Stadt Hamburg*
vom J. 1629, 4m.
Lehmann (M.): *Preussen u. die Katholische Kirche seit*
1640, 16m.

History.

Gaedeke (A.): *Wallensteins Verhandlungen in den*
Schweden u. Sachsen, 1631-34, 7m.
Höfler (C. R. v.): *Donna Juana, Königin v. Leon*, 6m.
Schäuble (K. H.): *Geschichte der Deutschen in England*,
9m.

Philology.

Fris (J. A.): *Lexicon Lapponicum*, Part 1, 4m.
Koppel (E.): *Laureates de Premieraite*, 3m.
Reinisch (L.): *Die Quarasprache in Abessinien*, Part 2, 6m.
Sepp (B.): *Incerti Auctoris Liber de Origine Gentis Romanæ*,
1m. 60.
Waltemath (W.): *Die Fränkischen Elemente in der Fran-*
zösischen Sprache, 1m. 20.
Zutavern (K.): *Die Altfranzösische Epische Sprache*, Part 1,
1m. 60.

Science.

Hack (L.): *Die Hauptgruppen d. Thier-systems bei Aristo-*
teles, 1m. 60.
His (W.): *Anatomie Menschlicher Embryonen*, Part 3, 8m.
Leydig (F.): *Zelle u. Gewebe*, 20m.
Mann (L.): *Das Wesen der Electricität u. die Aetiology*
der Pest u. der Cholera, 1m. 60.
Neudörfer (L.): *Die Moderne Chirurgie*, 12m.

General Literature.

Charmes (G.): *Politique Extérieure et Coloniale*, 3fr. 50.
Ulrich (L.): *Autour de l'Amour*, 3fr. 50.

THE BATTLE OF BRUNNANBURH.

MILL HILL, August 4, 1885.

WILL you allow me space to propound very briefly a solution of an historical problem that has hitherto been given up as insoluble? It is to fix (approximately) the spot where the famous battle of Brunnanburh was fought.

According to the authorities that have left us details concerning the reign of Athelstan, this king met and defeated at Brunnanburh Olaf (or Anlaf), King of the Danes, together with his auxiliaries Constantine, King of the Scots, and numerous unnamed Welsh princes. Now, by Scots here is most probably meant Irish, and three out of the four MSS. of the A.-S. Chronicle edited by Thorpe mention Ireland—all four mention Dublin—as the place of retreat of the defeated invaders. If, then, Irish, Danes, and Welsh all united their forces to attack the English, it would be difficult to name any place more suitable for their purpose than the mouth of the Dee or the Mersey. It was at Chester, according to Thorpe's rendering of the A.-S. Chronicle, that at a later date King Edgar received the homage of six kings. The number was eight according to William of Malmesbury and Matthew of Westminster, and he was by them rowed in his barge on the river Dee, while he himself took the helm, kings of Man, Cumberland, the Scots, and the Welsh being of the number. But this same William of Malmesbury follows Roger of Wendover in stating that the invaders whose power was crushed by Athelstan had come by way of the Humber, and historians have naturally, therefore, looked in Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire to find traces of Brunnanburh. If we venture to consider rather the probabilities of the case than the authority of historians who lived three centuries or more after the event, we shall find the name still preserved on the banks of the Mersey, and that in precisely the form which Brunnanburh (or Brunenburh) would naturally assume in modern English—Bromborough. The village has given name to a railway station on the line that runs from Birkenhead to Chester, and if the present learned historian who occupies the deanery of Chester will inquire of local antiquaries, I believe he will find that there have been found traces of a great battle in that neighbourhood. All this occurred to my mind some ten years ago when passing the Bromborough Station; but it seemed to me so extremely obvious (1) that Bromborough was the ancient Brunnanburh, (2) that this latter name could not much longer lie concealed when the railway was dragging it forward into the light,

and (3) that antiquaries and historians would at once recognize the name as beyond question identifying the place, that it appeared unnecessary to write on the subject. A paper, however, that has recently been read before the Devonshire Association on a kindred topic, treating the question as one to which even now no answer can be given, compels me to break silence.

R. F. WEYMOUTH.

THE EARLDOM OF MAR.

THE remarkable measure which has just become law as "The Earldom of Mar Restitution Bill" has so much interest for the antiquary and constitutional historian, and still more for the student of peerage law, that it is deserving of special notice. What it does and how it does it are matters to be carefully studied, nor is it possible to grasp its meaning or its real bearing on the controversy it terminates without some knowledge of the history and developments of that long and fierce contention.

"Your lordship," wrote Lord Crawford, in one of those protests quoted in his great and masterly work "The Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and in Shade," will perceive how impossible it is for me to recognize the existence of two Earls of Mar.....I am sorry that I cannot myself admit the possibility.....It is impossible that the two dignities can co-exist." Lord Crawford gives in these words the key to the entire problem. Previous to the famous Mar Resolution of 1875 it had not entered into the mind of man that there was, could be, or ever had been, at one and the same time, more than one Earl, or one earldom, of Mar. This was the earldom figuring on what is known as the Union Roll, which after experiencing many vicissitudes, and being granted in turn to various holders, had (except while under attainder from 1715 to 1824) been held continuously by the house of Erskine from the days of Mary, Queen of Scots (1565). It is, we repeat, a fact admitted without dispute that this, the earldom on the Union Roll, the only earldom known to exist, was the dignity held by the late Earl of Mar and Kellie, who died in 1866. The only question in dispute concerning it was that of its rightful precedence, it being a tradition with its successive owners persistently to protest for a higher precedence than that assigned to it on the Union Roll, in virtue of what is known as "The Decree of Ranking" of 1606.

It has long been matter of common knowledge that at the death of Lord Mar and Kellie (June 19th, 1866) his earldom of Mar was, in Lord Crawford's words, "assumed by Mr. Goodeve-Erskine [*né* Goodeve], sister's son and next of kin, or heir at law, to the deceased earl," as a dignity of mediæval, or rather prehistoric, origin, descending to heirs of line; that it was subsequently claimed by the late earl's heir-male, Lord Kellie, "on the allegation," as Lord Crawford wrote, "that the earldom of Mar on the Union Roll was not the ancient dignity it had till then been supposed to be, but a new creation by Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1565.....descendible.....to the heirs-male of the body of the patentee, and consequently to Lord Kellie himself"; that his claim was opposed by Mr. Goodeve-Erskine, who claimed to be already in possession of the dignity, and to appear accordingly as "Earl of Mar"; that the Lords refused to admit his possession, "acted on the view," in Lord Crawford's words, "that his assumption was without warrant," and ordered him, when appearing before them, to drop the title he had assumed; and that they decided in favour of Lord Kellie on both the questions at issue, which fact it will be as well to give in the words of Lord Crawford himself:—

"The answers of the Committee for Privileges to the two questions formulated by Lord Kellie, as put to the Committee, may be presented in their simplest form thus:—*The earldom of Mar which now exists on the Roll of Scottish Peers, and which was held by the Earl of Mar and Kellie who died in 1866,*

was a new creation by Queen Mary, and not the restitution by her of an ancient dignity; and, 2. The new dignity created by Queen Mary was limited to heirs-male of the body, and not descendible to heirs-general. These answers are based, as I have fully recognized, on the traditional rules and principles of the House of Lords, adopted since 1762 and 1771."

—*Earldom of Mar*, ii. 118.

These two "answers" they embodied in "the Mar Resolution":—"The claimant.....[1] hath made out his claim to the honour and dignity of Earl of Mar in the peerage of Scotland [2] created in 1565."

The decision of the Committee evoked a good deal of indignation. Had the matter been of interest merely to the rival claimants themselves, it would never, of course, have aroused such feeling, and would probably soon have been forgotten. But in the first place a grievous blow had been inflicted on patriotic pride. With Scotchmen it was an article of faith that there was no dignity in the English peerage to be compared for a moment, in point of antiquity, with their own earldom of Mar—an earldom, as was proclaimed by Mr. Goodeve-Erskine, which his ancestors had held for "a thousand years," and which was soberly asserted to have been "created before 1014,"—a claim, we fear, sufficiently amusing to any one who has the slightest acquaintance with history—and now it was decided, and that by Englishmen, to have been created no earlier than 1565. In the second place, the fundamental axiom on which the case had really turned was the famous doctrine laid down by Lord Mansfield in the Sutherland case, and recognized *inter alios* by Lord Cranworth in the Herries case (1858) as "a settled rule of law," being that of the presumption of law in favour of the heir-male. This doctrine, which the Scottish school have fervently opposed, was duly followed by the Committee, who accepted it as their "ruling principle." It is important to observe that the disagreement was thus fundamental, and that the Committee and their Scottish critics openly differed on first principles. Therefore, if their decision is objected to, it must imply the rejection of those first principles on which, by common consent, that decision was based.

Granting that Lord Crawford and his predecessors are right, and that "Lord Mansfield's law" is wrong, then, no doubt, the decisions of the Lords in this and other cases, based in any way upon that "law," have been given under a wrong presumption and in error. We would not, however, here enter into an academic inquiry on the subject or pronounce an opinion on the Mar decision one way or the other. The view we would take is that of the law lords in the debate of 1877:—

"Both Lord Selborne and the Lord Chancellor laid it down as the indispensable basis of discussion that the decision of 1875 must be considered as final, right or wrong, and not to be questioned.....This, I may observe, was practically endorsing Lord Redesdale's opinion on the question of jurisdiction, and echoing his words, 'I do not enter into the question whether that decision was right or wrong; it was the decision of the House.'"—*Earldom of Mar*, ii. 188.

There seemed at first sight to be only two courses open to Mr. Goodeve-Erskine. He and his supporters were at perfect liberty either (1) to reject the decision of the Committee as "a resolution erroneous both in law and fact" (or, as they more tersely put it, as "a blunder"), or (2) to accept it honestly and frankly, and drop the title unfortunately assumed. But it was discovered that, by what has been happily described as "an equivocation on the facts of the case," it was possible to invent a *vis media*.

There are, obviously enough, two questions, which it is vitally necessary to keep distinct: (1) Was the decision of the Committee right or wrong? (2) Accepting the decision of the Committee, what is its bearing on the question, and what its consequences? These two questions, however, it will be seen, were confused. It was resolved to accept the latter

of the obnoxious resolution as *de facto* "a competent decerniture," but avowedly to ignore or repudiate the *rationes* on which it was based. All that was needful for the desired purpose was simply to dismiss as preposterous the view that the existing earldom of Mar, which figures on the Union Roll, could possibly be a creation of 1565 (which was precisely what, *teste* Lord Crawford, the Committee had pronounced it to be), and, secondly, "to adopt," in Lord Redesdale's words, "the reverse of Lord Mansfield's dictum, and to hold that the presumption of law was in favour of the heir-female" (in direct contradiction of the Committee's "principle"). By interpreting the resolution in the light of principles the very opposite of those on which it was founded, it was, naturally enough, reduced to nonsense. The argument ran as follows. As the earldom on the Union Roll could not (*ut supra*) have been created in 1565, and as the earldom successfully claimed by Lord Kellie was avowedly a creation of 1565, his dignity could not be the earldom on the Union Roll—*ergo*, it was a mere invention of the Committee, "a new Mar title not on the Union Roll," a "newly discovered earldom," a "creation unknown to Scottish law and Scottish history." But if there was no such dignity in existence as that allowed by the Committee to Lord Kellie, it follows that, with Lord Crawford, we must hold that the "resolution, although confirmed by the peers and approved of by the sovereign, is inoperative and must be held null and void." Q.E.D.

Moreover, as (by the above assumption) Lord Kellie's claim did not affect the earldom on the Union Roll, and as (by the other assumption) the presumption of law, until disproved, should be in favour of the heir-female, the assumption of the dignity by Mr. Goodeve-Erskine, as the heir-female, having not even been challenged by a counter-claim, constituted a valid investiture, and placed him in full possession of the earldom on the Union Roll. Q.E.D.

Thus by a simple and consistent argument, based, unhappily, on the strange confusion of two entirely distinct questions, there was easily evolved that plausible case which has been long and sturdily advocated.

It should be carefully observed that there are two contentions, between which there is a clear distinction. There is first the contention that the "resolution and judgment" of 1875 has not "legally settled the question that the old earldom is extinct." To this it might be replied that, according to Lord Selborne, who had actually been counsel for Mr. Goodeve-Erskine, "if they [the Committee] had not believed that the evidence before them proved the extinction, and failed to prove the restoration, of the ancient earldom of Mar, it would have been impossible for them to hold that a Mar peerage was created in 1565"; and that Lord Crawford thus emphatically bears the same witness:—

"It is beyond question that the award for Lord Kellie, as expressed in the resolution, was based exclusively on the view that the ancient dignity had ceased to exist."

The point is, however, of small importance, for, as the Lord Clerk Register observed, "it really turns upon the existence of a particular peerage at all," and as Mr. Goodeve-Erskine would have had first to prove that the peerage existed, and then to prove his own right to it, it could scarcely lead to a practical result.

Far different and more serious was the contention that this "ancient" earldom was no other than the dignity on the Union Roll, the earldom of every Earl of Mar down to 1866. For this at once involved a conflict with Lord (Mar and) Kellie and with the House of Lords by denying his right to the (existing and) Union Roll dignity, which had been expressly set forth by the "Orders of the House" (based on "the resolution and judgment") authorizing him, in Lord Crawford's words, "to vote as Earl of Mar in the place of the earldom of Mar on the

Union Roll.....an order admitting of no hesitation or question." As the assumption that Lord Kellie's earldom of Mar was not, and could not be, the earldom on the Union Roll has been throughout the very kernel of the agitation, we must call attention to the representative utterances (1) of Lord Selborne, that

"the decision asserted virtually, though not in form, that there was only one Earl of Mar, and that there had only been one Earl of Mar since 1565, and that was the holder of the earldom created in that year. But upon the Union Roll, and the Roll of the Peers of Scotland, there always had been an Earl of Mar standing, and therefore the place of the earldom of Mar upon the Roll of Peers was its existing place";

and (2) of Lord Cairns, that

"in that Roll of Peers there is one entry, and only one entry, of the earldom of Mar. It may be in its wrong place, or it may be in its right place. I have nothing to do with that. It is there, and it is only in one place, and to that place this resolution [1875] must necessarily have referred, for there is nothing else that it could have referred to."

As to the so-called Act of "Restitution," it is impossible that a measure based on a confusion should be anything but a confusion itself. It is, to speak plainly, a grotesque anomaly. And this is only to be expected from the fact that while it calls itself one thing, it is in truth another. It ratifies a decision based on an extinction, which extinction it denies by a "restitution"; it "restores" that which it cannot restore, for it denies that it was ever forfeited; it "restores" a dignity of the existence of which its assertions are the only evidence; it restores what is claimed to be the oldest of earldoms as one which existed less than three years and that more than four centuries ago; it restores it as "belonging" to certain lands to one who does not possess those lands; but, above all, while it agrees, with what it is pleased to term "the Committee of [sic] Privileges," that Mary did create, and did not restore, the earldom in 1565, it concedes everything to their opponents by evicting Lord Mar and Kellie from his possession of the earldom on the Union Roll and conceding it to Mr. Goodeve-Erskine. What follows? Simply that the existing dignity, the earldom on the Union Roll, was, which the Committee held it was not, the mediæval earldom; that, therefore, the existing dignity, as Mr. Goodeve-Erskine and his supporters contended, was not created (as the Bill admits it was!) in 1565; and that consequently the earldom of Mar conceded by the Committee to Lord Kellie was, as Lord Crawford wrote, "a phantom, which has no backbone of its own, and exists only through the force of illegal strain." Accordingly Lord Kellie's evicted and now homeless earldom is to be put into the Union Roll lower down, and so decently got rid of.

Such is the real meaning and purport of "The Earldom of Mar Restitution Bill." We do not complain of it because, in the words of James VI., "it cannot stand with the ordour and consuetude of the countree to honour two earls with one title," but because its extraordinary and anomalous provisions constitute a precedent, and because, under the cover of an act of "restitution," it virtually, in the language of a Lord Chancellor speaking on this subject in the House of Lords, sets "at absolute defiance the conclusion at which the Committee had arrived, and the conclusion which had been confirmed by this House."

'THE REFORMATION SETTLEMENT.'

MR. LEWIS writes to us regarding the notice of his book 'The Reformation Settlement' in the number for August 1st:—

"May I be allowed to state that the inquiry into the meaning of the rubric was originally begun in the belief that the rubric was merely obsolete, and the use of the ornaments of the first book lawful? The examination of the facts served to convince me that the rubric which 'seemed' at first sight to permit the use of the

Edwardian ornaments did not really do so, and that the order of the canons remained so far intact.

"As to the rack. Birch, mentioning the torture at the Tower of one Peacock (a schoolmaster and minister) for sorcery in 1620, says he was 'hanged up by the wrists' ('Court and Times of James I.,' ii. 202).

"Lacroix in his 'Mœurs, Usages, et Costumes au Moyen Age' (third edition, Paris, 1873, fig. 340) gives only the method of racking by a pulley with a stone hung on to the feet.

"In the 'Pratica dell' Ufficio della Santa Inquisizione' in the five editions I have examined (the latest being a Roman one, 500 pp., and dated 1730, and the earliest dated 1620), besides the direction to torture the accused by roasting the soles of the feet (first well anointed with lard) before a hot fire, the use of the boot (*stanghetta*) for crushing the feet, and of the *cannette* for squeezing the fingers, we have full instructions for racking the obstinate heretic, whom, when stripped, bound, 'et funi applicatum,' the reverend inquisitors were to order 'in altum elevari' for the space of one hour by the glass. No mention of any other kind of rack or racking is made in these elaborate treatises.

"For children over nine years of age the holy men had the persuasive argument of the 'bachetta' in reserve. The culprit, hazy and unsound in the faith, was to be led to the place of torture, there stripped, 'et ad funem manibus ante faciem alligari, ad effectum ut ferula cædatur.' It seems doubtful whether the lever or horizontal rack was in use in the seventeenth century. If it had been, we should expect to find it, if anywhere, at Rome."

Whether an author is prejudiced is matter of opinion, and commonly the worst judge upon the point is the author himself. Mr. Lewis in his book speaks of the rack as used in England; abroad the word was applied to various kinds of similar torture. Beatrice Cenci is said to have been "racked," although the mode employed was suspension by the arms. In England the engine called the rack was horizontal.

THE "EDITIO PRINCIPES" OF QIMCHI'S 'GRAMMAR.'

University Library, Cambridge, August, 1885.

IN common with all friends of Jewish literature I am greatly delighted at Dr. Ginsburg's communication in your issue of the 1st inst. It is to be hoped that he will favour us from time to time with similar descriptions of the rare manuscript and printed works in his possession. To do this would be to him a relief from the severer labours of his Massorah and a great benefit to all who are interested in Hebrew bibliography. As a slight contribution to the description which Dr. Ginsburg has given, I would suggest, however, that the correct date of his 'Qimchi' is not 1524, but 1525, inasmuch as the book was printed in Elul, the last month of the Jewish year. Had it been printed in Tishri, Marcheshvan, Kislev, or Tebeth of the year 5285, the date 1524 would have been correct. When I shall have seen the book itself I shall, with your permission, report on the blank leaves. S. M. SCHILLER-SZINNESSY.

THE ROMAN VILLAGE COMMUNITY.

Castelnau, Barnes, S.W.

It is the opinion of Sir Henry Maine that "if a Roman lawyer had been asked to take into his mental view a number of persons having rights together over the same property he would have contemplated them not as enjoying it in turn, but as dividing it at once between them" ('Early Law and Custom,' p. 344). The first opposition to this opinion came from Mr. Seebohm, who, in his 'English Village Community,' forcibly argues that the village community as seen in England shows the result of Roman influence, the lord being paramount and the village community being in serfdom under the lord. If this was the state of things the Roman lawyer

was called upon to deal with he could not have been ignorant of communal property, and some passages quoted by the late Mr. Coote in the *Athenæum*, September 8th, 1883, tend to confirm this view. I do not personally agree with the conclusions arrived at by these distinguished authorities, for reasons which it is not worth while to state here, but am inclined to look upon Sir Henry Maine's view as the correct one. Still it is interesting to note how some facts relating to agricultural institutions in modern Italy bear upon the case, especially as M. Laveleye, in summarizing the evidence on property in Rome, relies almost entirely upon the learned researches of German jurists into ancient Roman law ('Primitive Property,' caps. xi. and xii.).

The following quotation is from a very valuable report on the agriculture of Italy lately printed by the Government among the 'Reports by H.M. Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' In the region known as the Marches, comprising the four provinces of Ancona, Pesaro, Macerata, and Ascoli-Piceno, "a considerable extent of land is farmed by ancient associations which still retain primitive charters and customs. For example, the 'Consorzio of the original families of Serra Sant' Abbondio' owns 3,095 acres, and consists of 170 families; the 'university' of Frontone has 132 families, owning 3,965 acres; the three 'universities' of Visso have 8,072 acres, belonging to 870 shareholders; the forty-two associations in the district of Arquata number 1,839 families, having proprietorship of 10,035 acres.....The association known as 'the twelve original families of Chiaserna' has a statute as recent as 1870, which still retains many antique provisions. Women are debarred from participation in the profits and from succession, so that a species of tontine—or rather estate in tail male—is established. Other peculiarities of this and similar institutions resemble the 'Allmend' of Switzerland, their prototype, and the 'Landesgemeinden' of the cantons."

We have nothing like this in England, and I would venture to urge that the Government might do worse than direct further inquiry into these antique provisions—that is, if ever an English Government can be got to understand the value of such things. It is the last sentence of the above quotation which probably explains the origin of these archaic family communities. They are descended from the Gothic conquerors of Italy, not from the Latin founders of the Roman empire, but their position, under the walls of Rome itself almost, is of great interest to the historian.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

LORD HOUGHTON.

Adieu, dear Yorkshire MILNES! we think not now
Of coronet or laurel on thy brow;
The kindest, faithfullest of friends wert thou,

W. ALLINGHAM.

It rarely happens that the announcement of a famous man's death arouses in so many minds such kindly memories, so little saddened by poignant regrets, and so entirely free from any touch of ill-will, as that which comes from Vichy this week. On August 11th was suddenly ended a long life, in which, from first to last, so far as friends and the public could know, all the fortunate opportunities placed within the liver's reach had been worthily used by him in advancing his own intellectual enjoyment and in rendering genial service to every one with whom he came in contact. Lord Houghton was a man of letters of some mark, but he will chiefly be remembered as a sort of modern Mæcenas whose amiable disposition led him to prefer the office of friend to that of patron.

Richard Monckton Milnes came of a good Yorkshire family which had been prosperous since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and his father, Robert Pemberton Milnes, the owner of Fryston Hall, Bawtry Hall, and Great Houghton, lost nothing by marrying the daughter of the fifth Earl of Galway in 1808. Their only son was born on June 19th, 1809, and, after earlier schooling, distin-

guished himself at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Julius Hare was his tutor, where Mr. Tennyson, Arthur Hallam, and Charles Buller were among his friends, and where the company that he kept and the literary pastimes in which he indulged gave evidence of the pleasure and success with which he allowed his own mind to be influenced by men whose mental capacity was greater than his. As soon as he had taken his M.A. degree in 1831, he proceeded to complete his education by foreign travel. One of his earliest published poems, 'The Tragedy of the Lac de Gaube,' gracefully commemorates the drowning of a newly married couple, with whom he was acquainted, in the Pyrenees; and before the close of 1831 he was in Rome, and a frequent guest at the Collegio Inglese, of which Dr. Wiseman was then president. Another friendship began two years later, when, being at Florence, as he said, "I was seized with the fever of the country, and Mr. Landor took me into his villa, where I spent several most happy weeks in a daily enjoyment of his rich mind and high discourse."

Before that, however, he had gone further east, and had received as much poetical inspiration as he was capable of under the shadow of Olympus and by communion, as we read in one of his poems, with "the Eld, its echoes and its shades." In 1834 he published 'Memorials of a Tour in some Parts of Greece, chiefly Poetical'; in 1838, 'Memorials of a Residence on the Continent, and Historical Poems,' and 'Poems of Many Years'; in 1840, 'Memorials of Many Scenes'; and 'Poetry for the People, and other Poems'; and in 1844, 'Poems, Legendary and Historical,' and 'Palm-Leaves.' The principal effort in the last-named volume was to idealize the coarse materialism of Mohammedan theology and views of life; and in some of his earlier and less ambitious efforts, as in much of his later work, genuine feeling found expression in correct rhyme and elegant rhythm. All his verse, indeed, gracefully echoes the intelligent impressions of a refined man of the world whose sympathies are always in the right direction, and most of it is notably free from such artificialities of diction as were common to many who, forty or fifty years ago, competed with him for poetical honours.

Mr. Milnes paid numerous visits to Italy, Greece, and other southern parts in subsequent years, and he continued to write occasional verses; but he settled down to more serious work—in so far as a man of means and leisure, great variety of tastes, and fondness for all sorts of pleasant society, can devote himself to serious work—in 1837, when he entered the House of Commons as member for Pontefract. He retained the seat till 1863, when he was raised to the peerage. He was a consistent follower of Sir Robert Peel, but when Peel's free trade policy broke up the Tory party, he sided with Lord Palmerston and the Whigs. In Parliament, however, he took greater interest in social and kindred questions than in party politics. In 1846 he introduced the first Bill for establishing juvenile reformatories, a subject to which he always gave great and judicious attention. In 1841 he caused some stir among the religious controversialists by publishing 'One Tract More; or, the System illustrated by the "Tracts for the Times" externally regarded, by a Layman'; and another clever pamphlet which he wrote in the form of a letter to Lord Lansdowne, 'The Events of 1848, especially in their Relation to Great Britain,' gave great offence to Tory critics by its zealous defence of Italy against Austria. In yet another characteristic pamphlet, on 'The Real Union of England and Ireland,' he advocated the concurrent endowment of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches; and he contributed to the volume of 'Essays on Reform,' which was published in 1867, a suggestive article 'On the Admission of the Working Classes as a Part of the Social System.'

In the way of literary work Lord Houghton issued several other works, small and large. In the two volumes of the 'Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats,' which were published in 1848, "the editor," as he said, "had little more to do than to arrange and connect the letters freely supplied to him by kinsmen and friends," and the bulk of the information there brought together was judiciously compressed into the short memoir he prepared for the edition of Keats's poems which was published in 1854. In 1855 he edited for the Philobiblon Society 'Boswelliana,' a notebook, which, in his judgment, "exhibits that analogy of character which especial, fitted Boswell to be the friendly devotee and intellectual servitor of Dr. Johnson," and reveals "a mental harmony which enabled him to reproduce with singular fidelity his own ideal of all that was good and great." In 1874 also Lord Houghton contributed some introductory remarks to the 'Boswelliana' published by the Grampian Club. In 1862, among other kindly work of this sort, he had written a prefatory notice to 'The Luggie,' by David Gray; and in 1875 he furnished a preface for the collected edition of Thomas Love Peacock's works. His own poetical works he edited and re-edited, and in 1873 he collected some interesting notices of a few of his friends—notably Walter Savage Landor, Sydney Smith, and Cardinal Wiseman, Mary and Agnes Berry, and Lady Ashburton—under the title of 'Monographs, Personal and Social.'

That last volume throws a good deal of light on the position that was taken by Mr. Milnes in London society as soon as he settled down to it in 1837. It was by an ancestress of his own, the first Lady Galway, he reports with satisfaction, that "the custom of entertaining your friends with nothing but tea and conversation" was introduced, and it was in his blood that he should feel at home and be much thought of in the Misses Berry's drawing-room, and afterwards in Lady Ashburton's and a score of others. There he met all the social and literary lions and lionesses of the day. It was there that he acquired those arts of graceful conversation, enriched with gentle repartee and apt anecdote, which in later years the younger guests at his familiar breakfast-table admired as a pleasant survival of old-day manners than they could see anywhere else. It was not only as a courteous host at breakfast parties that have become classical, however, that Lord Houghton won for himself an honourable reputation. There are not many living authors whose lines of work have fallen at all in the direction of his tastes who have not been indebted to him for such favours as the loan of an out-of-the-way book or a manuscript, a few words of encouragement before their *magna opera* or *opuscula* have been published, or a few words of consolation after the critics have been cruel and the public apathetic; and not a few can testify to having received from him far more substantial favours. If it pleased Lord Houghton's self-love to help every struggling author, and especially every struggling poet or poetaster, who came in his way, his was an amiable weakness, all the more to his credit because it is tolerably rare nowadays.

Literary Gossip.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE has a new volume of poems in the press, entitled 'Firdausi in Exile, and other Poems.' It is a collection of the narrative and lyrical pieces he has produced since 1879. It will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. Mr. Gosse's prose work on the transition from the romantic to the classical school in the seventeenth century will be issued about the same time, under

the title of 'From Shakespeare to Pope,' by the Cambridge University Press.

VERNON LEE has in the press a volume of essays in dialogue form, æsthetic and social, entitled 'The Opinions of Baldwin.' The publisher is Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

THE Middlesex MSS., on which Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson has been hard at work during the last two months, are even more fruitful of interest and important matter than he predicted they would prove from a cursory examination of some of the rolls whilst he was rescuing them from destruction more than two years since. The indictments for theft and robbery abound with particulars respecting the localities and diversions of Elizabethan London, the ornaments and costume of people of all classes, the morality of the fine gentlemen of the period, and the furniture of houses in every social grade. The trials of Catholic priests for saying private masses, and of gentlewomen for wearing "the token called the Agnus Dei brought into this country from the See of Rome," are given on the parchments; and there is much evidence of the way in which honest people were harassed and fined for not attending church. The Middlesex of Elizabeth's time was a county of commotion and stirring incidents, and one at least of the most remarkable outbreaks of popular feeling occurred under the eye of the queen herself, when she, with many of her Lords of the Council and other courtiers, was staying at Atwsterley, otherwise spelt Osterley, Park, under Sir Thomas Gresham's roof. The Coroners' Inquisitions Post Mortem afford materials for a new chapter on the history of duelling.

As he is still working at the rolls of 25 Eliz., Mr. Jeaffreson can at present tell us nothing new of Shakespeare; but he has several times come across Mathew Shakespeare *alias* Shakespeare (the name is spelt both ways), a tavern-keeper in St. John's Street. It is more interesting to know that Sir Walter Raleigh has appeared in a characteristic way, under the style of "Walter Rawley esq." "of the Court," and also as "Walter Rawley esq. of Islington." The Middlesex magistrates have done well in determining to put the notable matters of their records before the public. It is hoped that their first volume will appear before the end of next January.

THE manuscript of the fifth volume of the Pipe Roll Society's publications has just been placed in the hands of the printers. It deals with the Great Roll of the Pipe for the eighth year of King Henry II., A.D. 1161-2. This volume will complete the issue for 1884-5, and it is hoped that by June 1st, 1886, the Society will have sent out at least seven volumes, representing rather less than one-third of the main portion of the work proposed to be carried out. Although the Society is well supported both by home and foreign libraries, it is to be regretted that several of our leading libraries are still backward in lending a helping hand to expedite the publication of the invaluable series of Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry II. The original subscribers, however, remain staunch, so that no fear is entertained as to the success of the scheme. The Council are only anxious that the labours of the Society

should be terminated with the least possible delay.

PROF. HALES will write the article on Chaucer for Mr. Leslie Stephen's new 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

THE Rev. H. W. Yule is collecting materials for a history of the manor and rectory of Shipton-upon-Cherwell, co. Oxon. Among the fine collection of ancient charters preserved at Magdalen College, Oxford, Mr. Yule has discovered some very interesting deeds of the Scorchboef family, who had close connexion with this manor at an early date. In Domesday Book part of "Scripture" is stated to have been formerly among the possessions of King Harold, and the manor seems, from this early "valor," to have been what would now be described as "a most desirable property."

THE private library and collection of engravings of the late Mr. Thomas Hayes, the well-known bookseller of Manchester, have just been disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The most important lot was a collection of 2,922 prints and 631 drawings illustrating the fashions in ancient and modern dress in various parts of the world, forming seven folio volumes bound in morocco. Mr. Sotheran was the purchaser of this lot for 160*l*. Mr. Hayes purchased the collection in an unbound state for 251*l*. at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms in April, 1880.

THE thirteenth part of Mr. W. de Gray Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonieum,' due September 1st, will contain upwards of forty texts, ranging in date between A.D. 867 and 885. Among them are a hitherto unpublished Anglo-Saxon charter relating to Chatham, co. Kent, and Croydon, Surrey, A.D. 871; charters of Yalding, co. Kent, A.D. 873; and of Horton, in the same county, from the Stowe collection; and the will of King Alfred, A.D. 880 and 885, from the Ashburnham "Liber Vitæ" or "Registrum" of Hyde Abbey, now in the British Museum.

MR. GARDNER, of Paisley, will issue shortly an edition of Sir Walter Scott's works, to be called the "New Abbotsford Edition," to be edited by the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, of Abbotsford. There will be special features in type and paper, and illustrations will be given of entirely original subjects.

MR. MAX O'RELL's new book, 'Les Chers Voisins!' will appear in Paris on the 2nd of September. It is intended to be a humorous study contrasting the French and English characters, bringing into relief, from the writer's point of view, the best sides of both, and is professedly written with a view to dissipate the prejudices that still exist in France on the subject of England, and in England on the subject of France. The English translation is to follow from the Leadenhall Press.

THE results of the examination for L.L.A. of St. Andrews have just been issued, from which it appears that 374 candidates entered for examination at nineteen centres, as compared with 363 in 1884 at eleven centres. The centres of examination this year have been St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, London, Halifax, Bristol, Leicester, Birmingham, Cheltenham, Belfast, Liverpool, and Pietermaritzburg, Natal; and arrange-

ments for the examination were made at Barbadoes, Paris, Hildesheim, Eisenach, Oban, Liskeard, and in Shetland. Taking all the subjects and centres together, there were 395 passes, and the Honours standard was reached in 162 cases. It may be added that 106 candidates have obtained the title in 1885 as compared with 81 in 1884.

AN analysis of the preliminary examinations passed by candidates before coming up for the L.L.A. has been made: 39 candidates have passed the St. Andrews Local Examinations, 54 the Edinburgh Local Examinations, 38 the Aberdeen, and 9 the Glasgow Local Examinations; 8 have passed the Oxford Senior and 25 the Cambridge Senior, 9 the Cambridge Junior; 1 has taken the London Matriculation Examination; 28 that of the College of Preceptors; 53 have a Government teacher's certificate; 1 passed the Gorton entrance, and 1 had been at Newnham College; 3 took the Queen's and Trinity College; 1 has the Durham University certificate, 1 that of University College, Nottingham; and 8 of the L.L.A.s who had obtained their diploma in previous years have this year entered again for examination, to add to its value.

THE committee have under consideration the advisability of approaching the other Scottish universities with the view to form a joint scheme of examination for all Scotland, especially with a view to raise the standard of the L.L.A. and to make the distinction between pass and honours more emphatic. It is also in contemplation to found a scholarship to be given to the first candidate who passes in all the seven subjects necessary for the M.A. degree.

THE Newspaper Press Fund has lost its President by the death of Lord Houghton, who took an active part in the management of that useful charity, and, indeed, claimed to be its founder.

PROF. MEIKLEJOHN writes:—

"Will you be so kind as to allow me to point out, in reference to your very favourable notice of Mr. C. Smith's 'Algebra for Beginners,' published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, that the 'Answers' and 'Solutions' are published in a separate form? This is necessary in a school-book, for many reasons."

A FREE library, museum, and art gallery has just been opened at Oldham, the cost incurred being rather more than 23,000*l*. The library comprises upwards of seven thousand volumes.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal has just issued a centenary review of the work accomplished by it. The first meeting of the Society took place during the governor-generalship of Warren Hastings in the year 1784.

THE Italian Minister of Public Instruction, in order to encourage the study of national bibliography, has decided, upon the recommendation of a commission nominated by him, to offer a prize of 3,000 lire for the best catalogue of Italian bibliographical literature. The work is to comprehend: (1) General and special bibliographies written by Italians; (2) bibliographies concerning Italy compiled by foreigners; (3) catalogues of MSS. and printed books in Italian libraries; (4) catalogues of MSS. and printed books relating to Italian matters preserved in foreign libraries.

MR. CECIL BENDALL, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and at present in charge of the Oriental books in the British Museum, has accepted the post of Professor of Sanskrit at University College, London.

SCIENCE

A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago: a Narrative of Travel from 1878 to 1883. By H. O. Forbes. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THIS is an entertaining and readable book of travel. The interest is well sustained throughout, and the work contains much valuable scientific and especially anthropological information. Its principal contents consist of accounts of the author's doings in the Cocos Islands, Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, Timor Laut, Buru, and Timor. Of these Timor Laut was scarcely known at all before his visit, no civilized person having ever explored it previously. The other localities are familiar from Mr. Wallace's writings, but Mr. Forbes's route was different in each island from Mr. Wallace's, and the interest of his book is rather enhanced than impaired by a knowledge of the contents of the 'Malay Archipelago.' Mr. Forbes, as he tells us in his preface, has had the great advantage of being influenced by Mr. Bates, the author of the 'Naturalist on the Amazons,' "who first inspired him with a desire to visit the tropics"; and he certainly does great credit to his distinguished friend and adviser.

The narrative opens with an account of the Cocos Keeling Islands, well known from Darwin's account of his visit in 1836. They became British territory only in 1878, having been then annexed to the Government of Ceylon. An interesting account is given of the animal inhabitants of these atolls, and of course reference is made to the great cocoa-nut crab, *Birgus latro*. It is in reality a hermit crab which has grown too large to find any molluscan shell to accommodate it, and is obliged to shift without. Notwithstanding the numerous accounts of the habits of this remarkable crab published by various naturalists, a really satisfactory description is still a desideratum, and nothing is known of the embryology of the species. Mr. Forbes does not by any means exhaust the subject. He is certain that the crab does not deserve its name "latro," in that it never detaches fruit for itself, but feeds only on nuts already fallen. It does, however, climb the cocoa-nut palms, but for what reason is unknown. Possibly it will be found that in its young stages *Birgus* carries a molluscan shell on its tail, as does throughout its life its close ally *Canobita*, which is, like it, terrestrial in habits.

Occasionally fruit-bats reach the atoll, but as far as yet observed in too exhausted a state to survive. Once a pair arrived together. Tame frigate birds are used as decoys for enticing the wild ones within range of shot. The beautiful snow-white tern *Gygis candida*, which on the island of Ascension, in the mid-Atlantic, nests on ledges of rock and consolidated guano, here lays its single egg on the leaf of a young cocoa-nut palm, without a scrap of nest. The leaf during growth goes on drooping

tilt it falls, but the bird always manages to hatch out first.

In Java Mr. Forbes fell in with the Wau-waus, or Gibbon's *Hylobates leuciscus*, and any observations on anthropoid apes are of special interest to naturalists nowadays. He describes their cries as exactly like those of a band of uproarious and shouting children. In Sumatra he had an opportunity of observing the habits of the equally interesting Siamangs, *Hylobates syndactylus* :—

"Every now and then a curve of the road brought me on a colony of Siamang apes, some of them hanging by one arm to a dead branch of a high-fruited tree with eighty unobstructed feet between them and the ground, making the woods resound with their loud barking howls."

He took a young one from the breast of a mother, which he shot, and reared it.

"It became very tame and a delightful companion. Every evening it used to make with me a tour round the village square, with its hand on my arm, enjoying the walk apparently as much as I did. It was a most curious and ludicrous sight to see it erect on its somewhat bandy legs, hurrying along in the most frantic haste as if to keep its head from outrunning its feet, with its long free arm see-sawing in a most odd way over its head to balance itself."

In the Palembang district in Sumatra, as the author's party was returning one evening from the forest, a tiger suddenly struck down a youth, one of the members of it. The beast was driven off with a spear, but the victim died in half an hour. Early next morning the tiger ventured into the middle of the village, the villagers having insisted that it would do so to search for its unburied prey. The body was buried by an armed party, and much deeper than usual, as the villagers asserted that the tiger would come to scrape it up. The beast actually did attempt this on the following night, and was some nights later killed by means of a bow trap made with a spear and a green bamboo thirty feet long, set with the grave as a bait.

The account of the voyage down the Rawas river, on a raft or "rakit" forty feet long by fifteen wide, to Palembang, is full of interest. The rakit bore commodious sleeping and sitting rooms lined with white cloth, and hung with photographs and trophies inside, and decked with living orchids outside. The abundance of raft traffic and raft life on the river is most astonishing. The voyage took more than a month, and when the rakit at last was moored, not far from the confluence of the Ogan, in sight of Palembang, there stretched away to a great distance below it a broad unbroken plain of log-rafts, on which a large population of men, women, and children was encamped: "Some were under the shelter of a few palm-leaf mats, others detected by the light playing on their faces, crouched in small groups here and there round little fires; the whole in the dying light of the still evening forming a rather weird scene." Then followed an eight hours' sail through Palembang itself.

At Cupang, in the west of Timor, where trade is conducted by barter, the most prized article of exchange is a kind of bead made of a soft red stone. It is not known whence these beads, termed "lakkai," come, and, curiously enough, no successful imitation of them has as yet been made at Birmingham. A string of eight or nine inches of them is worth 12/.

Timor Laut was visited from Amboina, Gessir (at the east end of Ceram), Ke, and Aru being touched at on the way. When the Dutch Government steamer the Amboina anchored off the village of Ritabel in Timor Laut, it was in a few minutes surrounded by a little fleet of canoes, the Papuan crews of which uttered but one cry, "Laru, laru!" ("Gin, gin!") The village was found palisaded all round. A small portion of the fortification was removable on the shore side in the daytime, and the ground outside was closely set with bamboo spikes, the place being on its defence. From a branch of a high tree near by hung a human arm, hacked out by the shoulder-blade, and there were human heads and limbs set up close by.

The villagers were nevertheless perfectly well disposed to Mr. Forbes and his wife, who erected a pile dwelling on the shore within tide mark, and soon had the natives vying with one another in teaching them their language—a very unusual proceeding on the part of savages, as the hunting philologist usually finds to his cost. The state of war interfered seriously with collecting work; but the natives were studied at leisure. They appear to be of mixed Papuan and Malayan blood. Both sexes cicatrize their arms and shoulders with small spots by means of red-hot stones. This is said to be in imitation of small-pox marks and with the intention of warding off that disease. This is quite a new explanation of the meaning of cicatrization, so widely spread amongst Melanesians.

A man may have as many wives as he can purchase, but as a rule can only secure one till he is middle aged and has sold some of his daughters, and thus gained funds. The purchase money most curiously must include elephants' tusks, which are imported for the purpose from Sumatra and Singapore by Bughis traders.

Persons of consequence are, if they die a natural death, buried in canoe-shaped coffins, which are enveloped in calico, and set up, each on a platform, on the shore at low-tide mark. On the top of the coffin lid are erected flags and figures of men playing gongs and firing guns to frighten away evil influences. The figure of the chief's grave given at p. 323 so exactly resembles the small model in the British Museum brought home by the author that it has every appearance of having been drawn from it, although it is represented as standing in the sea. Those chiefs who are killed in war are buried in the ground, and if the head has been captured a cocoa-nut is substituted.

We regret that we cannot follow the author further. On the whole, neither the human inhabitants nor the fauna and flora of Timor Laut proved on investigation so novel and interesting as it had been previously thought possible they might be found to be. No new and strange paradise birds were met with, and nothing endemic of first-rate importance. It would have been more expedient had the author followed the example of Mr. Bates in his 'Naturalist on the Amazons' and excluded technical details from his work. It contains more than a hundred pages of appendices, mostly reprints of papers from technical scientific journals. Such are only in the way of the majority of

readers for whom books of the kind are intended, and are always accessible elsewhere to those specialists who are qualified to read them with profit. As it is they serve to make the present volume bulky and uncomfortable to hold. References to the papers would have been sufficient, and the book is quite good enough to have dispensed with such padding. The author promises extremely well, and we look forward to a delightful work from his pen when he returns from his present exploring journey in New Guinea. His faults are those which will tone down, such as a display of rather inordinate and annoying excitement over the capture of a new species, the discovery of which may sometimes to the biologist of wide sympathies appear rather in the light of a bore, and a certain tendency to assume an air of omniscience in the field which savours of being overstrained.

Physical Arithmetic. By A. Macfarlane, M.A., D.Sc. (Macmillan & Co.)—The scope of this book is rather peculiar. It deals with the applications of arithmetic to such various subjects as finance, geometry, dynamics, heat, electricity, sound, light, and chemistry, containing under each head brief statements of the principles on which the calculations rest, accompanied by numerous examples; but its distinguishing feature is a special method of dealing with units. The author calls it the *equivalence method*, and describes it as follows: "Each quantity is analyzed into unit, numerical value, and, when necessary, descriptive phrase. The rate, or law, or convention, according to which one quantity depends on one or more other quantities, is expressed by an equivalence. These equivalences are of two kinds, absolute and relative, the former expressing the equivalence of *dependence*, the latter the equivalence of *substitution or replacement*." On examining the book we find that a unit is always expressed by an Egyptian capital letter. Thus T always stands for the unit time, L for the unit length, F for the unit force, and so on; while numerical values are expressed by small italics or by numerals. Thus *mT* stands for *m* units of time. The prepositions *by* and *per* are very largely used, the former interchangeably with the sign of multiplication, \times , and the latter interchangeably with the sign of division, \div . For instance, the unit force is defined by the "equivalence" $1 F = M \text{ by } L \text{ per } T$. The concluding sentence of the above-quoted description of the author's method looks rather mysterious. To explain it we must state that Dr. Macfarlane employs the sign of equality, =, in the sense of *goes with or corresponds to*. Thus, to explain that 25s. is the price of four bushels, he writes "25 shillings=4 bushels"; and to express that a casting of tin contracts a quarter of an inch per foot, " $\frac{1}{4}$ inch=ft." These equation-like statements he calls "equivalences"; and we think it a great and even fatal defect in his notation that he uses the sign of equality where equality does not exist. It is extremely puzzling, in a page of mathematical work, to have equations in the true sense of the word intermingled with these quasi-equations, and we sincerely trust that students will not be allowed to adopt a habit so largely conducive to ambiguity. It would be better, instead of borrowing the sign of equality, to employ the sign of parallelism, \parallel , which could scarcely lead to mistake. It should be read "goes with." By "the equivalence of substitution or replacement" Dr. Macfarlane means equality in the ordinary mathematical sense. Why he calls it relative, and the equivalence of mere dependence absolute, is a puzzle which we cannot explain except by the surmise that the words "former" and "latter" have been accidentally transposed. Upon the

whole, the book appears to have been carefully written, and to be clear and accurate in its statements.

The Sun: a Familiar Description of his Phenomena. By the Rev. Thomas William Webb, M.A., F.R.A.S. (Longmans & Co.)—The object and scope of this handy little volume cannot be better expressed than in the words of its preface: "Notwithstanding the multitude in late years of popular treatises on astronomy, it has been thought that there might still be room for a description of the sun, which, confining itself to a brief but careful enumeration of its phenomena, may be found serviceable in elementary instruction." Since this was printed the author has passed away from among us; his name, however, is so well known to all who have devoted any considerable time to the study of astronomy as to render it quite superfluous to remind them that his hand is that of a master in the science. But the sketch herein contained of the principal knowledge which has been acquired of the sun and solar phenomena will be found of service to that larger circle of readers who desire elementary instruction in the most interesting of all departments of astronomical inquiry.

The Moon and the Weather; the Probability of Lunar Influence reconsidered, and containing Predictions of Storms for April, May, and June, 1885. By Walter L. Browne. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.)—The author of this little work seems too hastily to have concluded that scientific meteorologists have failed to trace any connexion between the moon and atmospheric pressure. It requires, indeed, like the tide in the waters of the Mediterranean (the effect of which at Malta was eliminated in an elaborate paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* by Sir George Airy a few years ago), a long course of observations to obtain distinct evidence of the variations in the height of the barometer in different parts of the lunar day, indicating a tidal action upon the atmosphere. Such was, of course, naturally to be expected; and a careful discussion by the late Dr. Bergema of hourly observations made at Batavia during a period of fifteen years showed that the tide in question was quite as distinctly marked as the ordinary diurnal barometric tide, though its amplitude is much less, the extreme difference between the maximum and minimum height of the barometer amounting to not quite 0.005 in. As in the case of the aqueous tide, there must be a similar but smaller tide produced by the action of the sun, sometimes increasing and sometimes reducing the effect of the other; and these aerial tides cannot but have some (probably not very great) influence upon the weather. But our author contends that all the principal disturbances in the atmosphere, the successive productions of cyclones and anti-cyclones, are connected with the declination of the moon and her position in the zeniths of different places and her varying distance from the earth in her excentric orbit. He points out that if we endeavour to form a cycle of changes at which the moon will have the same position relatively to the sun and earth we must bring in the revolution of the apsides as well as of the nodes of the lunar orbit; and thus finds for the length of this period an interval of no less than 32,436 years—we beg pardon, "less one hour." Little hesitation need be felt in stating that such a cycle as this can be of no practical use; moreover, before the end of it geological changes will probably have taken place having no small influence upon the effect produced. Whether Mr. W. L. Browne's view is tenable, that the nature of the moon's action in the production of terrestrial storms can be actually traced and the greater part of these disturbances foretold, he has given the public the means of judging by a specimen at the end of the book, in which he predicted those which he considered would take place during the second quarter of the present year, or up to the end of June.

The Scientific Roll: a Bibliography, Guide, and Index to Climate. By Alexander Ramsay. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—This volume consists of a mass of notes and bibliographical references, interspersed with a few desultory essays dealing mostly with meteorological phenomena. The 'Roll' was originally issued in a serial form, as a "magazine of systematized notes." We gather, however, from certain editorial observations, that the undertaking did not receive sufficient support to justify its extension in the manner contemplated by its projector. The preparation of abstracts of scientific papers and the compilation of bibliographical matter are to most of us very uninteresting work, and those who are willing to undertake it, for the benefit of scientific workers, deserve a full measure of our gratitude.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

TUTTLE'S periodical comet, which, as has been already mentioned, was first seen at the last return by M. Borrelly at Marseilles on the 12th of October, 1871, and has a period of somewhat less than fourteen years, was observed by M. Perretin at Nice on the morning of Monday last, the 10th inst., very near the place assigned for it in the ephemeris of Herr Rahts. It is now in the constellation Cancer, and rises only about two hours before the sun.

No. 2676 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* contains an investigation by Dr. Lamp of the annual parallax of a small star in the constellation Draco, to which attention was directed by its large proper motion. It is a double (not binary) star, numbered 2,398 in Struve's Catalogue, the magnitudes of the components of which are 8.2 and 8.7 respectively. Dr. Lamp finds that the annual parallax of the principal star amounts to $0''.34$.

The Report upon the Natal Observatory for the year 1884 was presented to the Colonial Secretary by the Government Astronomer, Mr. Neison, on the 1st of February, and has recently been published. The work of the observatory is increasing, and some addition to its small staff is highly desirable. The astronomical instruments remain as in the preceding year; they consist principally of an 8 inch equatorial refractor by Howard Grubb, and a 3-inch transit instrument by Troughton & Simms. Unfortunately, these, on account of their close proximity, cannot both be used at the same time until the observatory is furnished with a suitable chronograph. More than eleven hundred transits of stars have been observed on the meridian, and a considerable number of transits of the moon's limb and of the crater Murchison A, with the view of obtaining data for a better determination of the distance of the sun by a comparison of the observed and calculated values of the parallactic inequality in the motion of the moon. Mr. Neison alludes to his elaborate paper on the observed errors in the tabular place of the moon, which has been published, since the date of this Report, in the *Memoirs* of the Royal Astronomical Society, and has already been noticed in the *Athenæum*. With the equatorial some observations were made of Pons's long-period comet, which, first discovered on July 20th, 1812, was re-discovered at the next return by Mr. Brooks on September 1st, 1883, and was observed at Durban in January and February, 1884; also a series of observations, with drawings, of the comet discovered by Mr. Barnard on the 16th of July, 1884. Wolf's comet was looked for, but not seen. Meteorological observations were commenced at the beginning of last year, but the complete system was not brought into regular working order until two months later, so that this dates from the 1st of March, 1884. The maximum reading of the thermometer was $97^{\circ}9$ Fahr., on December 11th; the minimum, $43^{\circ}7$, on July 11th. On seven days the range of temperature within twelve hours exceeded 30° , and on one of

these (J reading 30-713 fall was April, almost the year west in but in h was not morning and esp strong are not We degli S Tacchi tions, protub present the ep pendic on the by hi where consp Writi Bourl Dr. color avec claié W by th one Serv and by F Obs which have astr very on ney Cal be of Lat su gre of im bu po ra gr ki th ch n e t t h

these (July 20th) it reached 39° 1'. The highest reading of the barometer for the year was 30.713 inches, on June 30th; the lowest, 29.665, on April 17th, a range of 1.048 inches. The wettest month was October, when the rainfall was as much as 12.19 inches; the driest April, when it was only 0.50 (August being almost exactly the same, 0.51); the total fall for the year was 44.56 inches. The wind was usually west in the morning and east in the afternoon; but in both cases its next most frequent direction was southerly. The strongest winds in both morning and afternoon came from the south, and especially from the south-south-east, but strong north-east and north-north-east winds are not unfrequent.

We have received the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for May. Prof. Tacchini, the editor, communicates his observations, made at the Collegio Romano, of the solar protuberances during the first quarter of the present year; and Signor Kleiber has a note on the spectrum analysis of meteorites. An appendix contains two letters from Dr. Pélagaud on the coloured sunrises and sunsets, as observed by him in the islands of the Indian Ocean, where the phenomena appear to have been still conspicuous during last winter and spring. Writing the second letter from St. Paul, Isle of Bourbon (Réunion), under date April 12th, 1885, Dr. Pélagaud says:—"Ici, les crépuscules colorés continuent toujours à se montrer presque avec la même intensité. Hier et avant-hier ils étaient particulièrement beaux."

We have received a copy of a volume issued by the War Department of the United States as one of the Professional Papers of the Signal Service, containing 'Researches on Solar Heat and its Absorption by the Earth's Atmosphere,' by Prof. S. P. Langley, Director of the Allegheny Observatory. Some preliminary investigations which had been carried on there for some years having led to conclusions of great interest to astronomy and meteorology, it was considered very desirable to verify them by experiments on a mountain of great elevation. Mount Whitney, on the Sierra Nevada range, in Southern California, the summit of which was known to be more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, was selected, and thither Prof. Langley conducted an expedition in the summer of 1881, the results of which are of great value and importance, and an account of them is given in the volume before us. It is impossible to give even a *résumé* of them here, but the most remarkable relate to the absorbing power of the earth's atmosphere upon the solar rays, of which not only is the total amount far greater than has been commonly supposed, but its selective nature is also much more diverse in kind. To use Prof. Langley's words, "Although the actual solar radiation is thus largely increased, yet the temperature of the earth's surface is not due principally to this direct radiation, but to the quality of selective absorption in our atmosphere, without which the temperature of the soil in the tropics under a vertical sun would probably not rise above—200° centigrade." The actual mean temperature of the surface of our planet is about 15° centigrade, and the difference of 215 or more degrees is due, Prof. Langley thinks, to this selective absorption, which accumulates the heat in a manner which has not been hitherto correctly understood. The great suitability of the site selected by Prof. Langley for these and similar investigations has led the Government of the United States to make it a reservation, so that it is now permanently available for researches in this and similar fields of inquiry.

Science Gossip.

A good deal of surprise has been excited in the scientific world by the action of the Science and Art Department in relation to the chair of Biology vacant at the School of Science at

South Kensington by Prof. Huxley's resignation. This professorship was recently put on a firm footing by a Treasury minute, and, being worth 800*l.* a year, might be considered one of the few prizes open to biologists. The Treasury minute, too, in fixing the salary, spoke of the desirability of encouraging original research; but such encouragement as this chair gave has disappeared, for the appointment has been summarily suppressed. The salary of Mr. Howes, Prof. Huxley's assistant, has been raised from 200*l.* to 600*l.* a year; but this is scarcely considered compensation for the abolition of the professorship.

At the monthly meeting of the Entomological Society of London, held on Wednesday, August 5th, Mr. J. W. Dunning announced that a royal charter of incorporation had been granted to the Society. It bears date July 20th, 1885. Mr. J. T. Baker, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, was the first "Fellow" admitted. The Entomological Society was founded in 1833.

Three lectures on elementary geometrical subjects of the late Prof. Clifford's, which were discovered some time ago in a box of papers, are to be published in a new edition of 'Seeing and Hearing.' These lectures formed part of a series originally delivered at South Kensington.

MR. GEORGE BROOK, F.L.S., has been appointed by the Senate of the University of Edinburgh to a lectureship of comparative embryology which has been instituted.

MR. F. A. GOWER, who was associated with Mr. Bell in the improvements of the telephone, has, it is to be feared, perished in making some experiments on balloons. Nothing definite is known; but he left Cherbourg on the 18th of July, hoping to cross the Channel in his balloon, and he has not been heard of since. A pilot balloon which Mr. Gower dispatched has been found, and sent on to Hythe, and a balloon without a car has been picked up about thirty miles off Dieppe, which is supposed to have been the one in which he ascended.

MR. ROBERT F. FAIRLIE, well known by the double bogie engines named after him, died on the 31st ult. after a long illness, arising from an attack of sunstroke in Trinidad, and of jungle fever while surveying some pestilential marshes at Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela. At the time of his death he was only in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

PROF. WILLIAM A. ANTHONY, of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, has constructed the largest galvanometer in the world. There are four circles, each two metres in diameter. Dr. Guyter and several electrical engineers are engaged in testing by the aid of the galvanometer the strength of the current of a powerful dynamo run at 1,200 revolutions in a minute.

We have received five parts of the *Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey*. These relate to the gold and silver coinages and to fossil faunas. No. 5 gives a complete dictionary of altitudes in the United States and elevations in the Dominion of Canada. Most of the determinations in the United States are barometric. Some of the heights were determined by angles measured with the sextant, and a few have been ascertained by the aneroid. The Canadian Survey levels have been referred to either Lake Ontario, to Lake Erie, or to Lake St. Peter, which last is an expansion of the St. Lawrence river.

MR. C. W. LANGTREE, the acting Secretary for Mines and Water Supply for Victoria, sends us his Report to the Minister of Mines for the year 1884. From this we learn that the number of fatalities were less than in any previous year since the inspection of mines came into operation. This is the result of a better observance of the regulations by all concerned. The drawings of the improved mining machinery, of the safety cages and catches, and the plans of the pneumatic and hydraulic arrangements used in the quartz mines add considerably to the value of Mr. Langtree's report.

The *Mineralogical Magazine and Journal of the Mineralogical Society*, No. 29, has been received. It contains some short papers of interest and the president's address.

DR. H. W. REICHARDT, Professor of Botany in the University of Vienna, who was born at Igiau in 1835, died a few days since, in the fiftieth year of his age. In a fit of temporary insanity he terminated his existence at Moedling, depriving Austria of its highest class botanist. Dr. Reichardt contributed many articles on botany to the scientific journals of this country, but his labours are chiefly recorded in the monthly *Journal of the Vienna Academy of Sciences*. Dr. Reichardt graduated as M.D. at Vienna in 1860. He became Assistant Professor of Botany in the same year, and was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Imperial Botanical Cabinet in 1866. In 1879 he succeeded Dr. Fenzl in the botanical chair of the Vienna University, and is vice-president of the Horticultural Society. His last undertaking, a catalogue of the Imperial Botanical Cabinet, of which he was Keeper, remains unfinished.

THE International Geological Congress will hold its third meeting at Berlin on September 28th, under the presidency of Prof. H. von Dechen.

M. BECQUEREL at the séance of July 20th brought before the Académie des Sciences a paper on 'La Phosphorescence obtenue par la Lumière, ou par les Décharges Électriques, comme Moyen d'Analyse,' which elucidates the new method of making analyses in tubes with rarefied air, a process to which Dr. Crookes first drew attention.

PROF. THURSTON has been offered by the trustees of Cornell University the position of presiding officer and director of Sibley College, which is the school of mechanical engineering of that university. The trustees propose to make this department as prominent and complete as its position in a university avowedly intended to be an institution of a practical as well as a theoretical character justifies them.

DR. KLEIBER, of St. Petersburg, calculated that 4,950 lb. of meteoric dust fall on the earth every hour, which amounts to above 11,435 tons a year. This is equal to about two ounces to each square mile of the earth's surface. Surely so large a yearly increase to the weight of the earth must, unless there is some compensating influence, produce some change in our orbit.

THE *Proceedings of the Colorado Scientific Society* has reached this country. Mr. Richard Pearce, who was formerly the teacher in the School of Mines in Cornwall, and who is an active promoter of the Denver society, is now in London. From him we learn that the mineralogy, mining, and metallurgy of the important state of Colorado will be greatly benefited by the organization of this society.

A 'DESCRIPTION of the Meteorological Stations of Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay, and Madras,' has been received from the Government of India Central Printing Office.

FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Precorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to six Daily.—Admission, 1*s*.

The Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt. By Alfred J. Butler. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. BUTLER has produced two volumes of thoroughly interesting and original information. The arrangement of the material is excellent, there is a total absence of padding, and the illustrations are so well executed and so thoroughly to the point, that few works

of this character can be read with more thorough and sustained enjoyment. The aim of the book, as expressed in the preface, is to make a systematic beginning upon a great subject, the Christian antiquities of Egypt. The Coptic Church has been described by one writer as "the most remarkable monument of primitive Christianity," and by another, equally justly, as "the only living representative of the most venerable nation of all antiquity," and yet practically nothing worthy of the name until the publication of these volumes has been done in England to elucidate its antiquities or its history. Travellers and writers have been overpowered by the superior structural magnitude of the pyramids and temples, and to them their attention has been almost exclusively confined. But the Copts of to-day trace back their descent to the builders of the pyramids, the Copts were among the very first to make a Christian rule of life and worship within buildings erected for the purpose, and their ritual, elaborate as it is, is undoubtedly less changed than that of any other church of Christendom. Here, surely, is a subject that should commend itself alike to the churchman, the historian, and the antiquary.

Mr. Butler's work is all the more valuable on account of its obvious fairness. He does not enter into any of the doctrinal points of the Monophysite controversy, nor does he write in the interest or to further the cause of any section of theologians. This is his statement in the preface, and it is amply borne out in the body of the work:—

"My purpose throughout has been merely to give a statement of facts, and neither to twist the facts nor to colour the statement in any controversial manner. If anything that I have written has any bearing on the tenets of English Churchmen, I leave it to others to point the moral. But while I have candidly striven to write in an unsectarian spirit, it would be foolish and disingenuous to pretend blindness to the nature of the conclusions likely to be drawn from a study of Coptic ritual. No fair-minded person who has any regard for the teaching of the early Church can make a careful comparison of our present liturgy and ritual with an unchanged liturgy and ritual, like the Coptic, without regretting the reckless abandonment of much that we have abandoned."

The first volume consists in the main of descriptions, with admirable ground plans, of the Coptic churches of Cairo and of Upper Egypt, and of the monasteries of the desert. Nowhere did Christianity so rapidly prosper as in Egypt. The Delta was covered with churches, and the banks of the Nile were dotted with them for upwards of a thousand miles south towards the sister churches of Ethiopia. The intervening tracts of desert were filled with sanctuaries built upon sites that had been consecrated by the life and death of anchorites or hermits. There is but a miserable remnant of this former wealth of Christian churches: almost all the churches of Lower Egypt have utterly perished; at Alexandria not a single one remains, whilst in Upper Egypt not a tenth of those once standing are now extant. It was, indeed, high time that some intelligent traveller and draughtsman should tell us the tale of Coptic architecture and rich adornment of details, before all has sunk beneath the sand or become the prey of wealthy tourists, who tempt the needy priests

to part with the heirlooms of their ancient faith.

The predominant type of Egyptian Christian architecture is basilican. Mr. Butler supports Mr. G. Gilbert Scott in his contention against the usual view of this basilican type being adopted from the secular basilica of Rome. Mr. Scott's theory is that the germ of the Christian basilica was an oblong room divided by a cross arch. From this germ side aisles were developed, and sometimes a cross aisle at the entrance end. Over these aisles upper aisles were afterwards constructed, and next transepts were added, and small chapels or oratories accrued in various directions. The secular basilica, on the contrary, began with a colonnade enclosing an open area, and was then roofed in, losing the colonnades, and becoming a lofty hall with a brick vaulting. We take it that Mr. Butler, by his early Egyptian researches, conclusively upsets the long favoured theory of the origin of the Christian Church. The Coptic churches, contrary to the earliest instances of the Latin church, are invariably correct in their orientation, having the chief entrance, or entrances, at the west, and the sanctuary with its altars at the east. From the very beginning the Coptic Church was subject to violent outbursts of persecution, hence its development of architecture and beauty has to be looked for far more in the interior than on the exterior of their buildings. The fortifying and strengthening of their churches to resist sudden attacks was an absolute necessity. Hence the absence of all windows other than small skylights in every true Coptic church; and hence, too, the disuse, at a comparatively early period, of the triple western doorway as originally designed. A Coptic church, for the same reason, never stands out or shows a distinct outline. Round it, for the purposes of concealment and defence, are huddled in a capricious confusion a variety of buildings, originally intended for priests' or other ministers' dwellings, for vestries, and for the baking of the eucharistic breads, but now for the most part secularized. Another peculiarity is the absence of towers. No Cairo church has any spire, tower, or minaret; but this arose not from any dislike to bells or the structures for carrying them on the part of the Christian architects, but from the stern suppression of Christian bells by the Muslim rulers. Bell towers of plastered brick are occasionally found and still used in the desert monasteries and other retired places where the Christians were tolerably secure from active Muslim interference.

A prominent feature of most of the old Coptic churches, and of all those of Lower Egypt, is the large western narthex, which was the place appointed for catechumens during the services, and was also the place for discipline and penance, as well as usually for baptism. Over the lateral aisles, and over the returned aisle of the narthex, upper aisles, or triforia, are nearly always found. They were the distinctive place for women as early as the days of St. Augustine. This arrangement is exactly reversed in the French Basque churches, where the floor is for the women and the galleries for the men. In lapse of time, however, the women descended from these upper aisles, and a special place westward was usually railed or screened off for their accommodation.

Hence, when the galleries were no longer required, it became the practice to wall up the spaces between the pillars that looked down upon the nave, and these triforia became separate chapels, or were used as lodging-rooms for the ministers. The Coptic church has always a sanctuary screen of solid woodwork, enriched with more or less beautiful patterns of ivory, and adorned with sacred pictures. The door of the screen is veiled by a silken curtain, which is drawn back during the whole period of the celebration. Some of these screens are of great age as well as beauty. The screen of the basilican church of Al 'Adra is not later than 700 A.D.

But the most singular feature of a Coptic church is the Epiphany tank. It is a large pit sunk in the floor of the narthex, about eight or ten feet long, six feet broad, and five or six feet deep. The tanks were generally boarded over when not being used. There can, we think, be no doubt that these tanks were originally designed for baptism by immersion, and the very name bears out this view, as Epiphany was in the first instance kept by the Church in commemoration of our Lord's baptism. But any such use as this has been abolished for centuries, and the tanks were used solely at the feast of Epiphany, a ceremonial which was only abandoned within the memory of the present generation (in consequence of the great disorder it occasioned), and, indeed, still continues in a modified form. The tank is filled with water, and at nightfall the patriarch or bishop, after long special lessons, prayers, and hymns, blesses the water, censuring it, and stirring it with his pastoral staff. Then the clergy and people are sprinkled with the blessed water; but formerly the custom was for the people to rush tumultuously into the water, each striving to be one of three whom the officiant thrice immersed, and who was thus supposed to receive a special blessing. The early Christians of Palestine are said to have commemorated our Lord's baptism by bathing on that day in the river Jordan, and these ceremonies seem based on the same idea.

Another speciality of a Coptic church is that it must always possess three altars, in contradistinction to the single altar of the Greek ritual. But the side altars are rarely used—the Latin idea of chantry altars being altogether unknown—usually only at Easter, Christmas, and like great festivals. On these days when more than a single celebration is required another altar must be used. There are strict canons against using an altar, or even vestments and vessels, twice on the same day. Mr. Butler gives some excellent illustrations of the ancient flabellum, or fan for flies, at the celebration of the Eucharist, and has several learned pages on the custom. His references to the traces of its former use in this country might have been enlarged. There is a remarkable Saxon stone figure of a man with a raised flabellum in his hand in the old church of Enville, Staffs.

An important and valuable part of the altar furniture of the Coptic churches is the book of the Gospel. It rests upon the altar at all times, save during the reading of the Gospel. The book is a manuscript enclosed in a case, usually of wood, and covered with

N° 3016
plates of
case is
bossed.
cases w
at a tin
rare, an
copies m
up and
Gospel.
Worsh
It is al
placed
gospel-
fixed o
of holy
But
the m
worsh
illustr
ancien
Thoug
metro
andri
there
sees
up
1673
one
in E
to th
Cath
some
one
the
the
vall
noti
sere
nec
occ
giv
into
by
but
Ke
wh
an
of
co
by
st
w
co
lo
t
f
p
t
XUM

plates of metal riveted together. The outer case is generally of silver beautifully embossed. Mr. Butler thinks that the metal cases were originally devised for security, at a time when copies of Holy Writ were rare, and were intended to open; then, as copies multiplied, the older MSS. were sealed up and preserved as relics. The silver-cased Gospel is placed upon the lectern when the Word is read from the modern Gospellar. It is also often carried in processions, and is placed by the font, on a specially contrived gospel-stand, surrounded with lighted candles fixed on prickets, during the administration of holy baptism.

But space forbids us to refer to more of the many interesting details of Coptic worship graphically described and lavishly illustrated in this admirable work. The ancient Coptic Church is rapidly dwindling. Though the patriarch has under him four metropolitans or archbishops—viz., of Alexandria, Memphis, Jerusalem, and Abyssinia—there are only fourteen bishops of as many sees that yield him allegiance; and yet in 1673 the episcopal sees very nearly numbered one hundred. Possibly English influence in Egypt, and the attention now directed to this primitive branch of the Church Catholic by such a work as this, may cause some revival. At any rate, the Copts, if no one else, are grateful for the presence of the English in that country. When visiting the chief monastic church of the Natrun valley in the Libyan desert, Mr. Butler noticed posted on the wall by the sanctuary screen a paper covered with Arabic characters, clearly denoting some sort of festival occasion. It proved to be a form of thanksgiving for the entry of the English army into Cairo in the year 1882.

The House of William Burges, A.R.A., edited by Mr. R. P. Pullan, has no publisher's name, but it is doubtless to be had at 9, Melbury Road, Kensington, that is, at the house which the work illustrates in forty photographs, six of which are before us, and letterpress, descriptive and historical, by Mr. Pullan. As a record of one of the most interesting of modern domestic houses—a work of art carried out without regard for cost and trouble, and put to the test of use by one of the most accomplished and exacting students of our time—the book ought to be at once valuable and interesting. When the whole work is before us we may speak at some length on the character of the building. Meanwhile let us say that the views are excellent. The exterior view is by no means a flattering representation of a fine, well-proportioned structure, the genuine aspect of which compares very favourably indeed with the triviality, weakness, or pretentiousness of many of its neighbours. Apart from a little excess of independence which borders on extravagance without the loss of that grace which is the all-pervading element of the building, it would be hard to think of anything better than its design. Mr. Pullan lives in the house and says that it is "well planned." The plan is simplicity itself and wisely emphasized in the exterior. The book is published by subscription.

To Mr. Pullan we are likewise indebted for an instalment of *A Selection from the Designs of William Burges, A.R.A.* The whole are to be twenty-five in number, and comprise those designs for the decoration of St. Paul's which we have already warmly admired, sculptures from Canterbury, the reredos at Waltham, misereres, font covers, carvings, jewellery, cups, bowls, and the well-known highly dramatic design in pen and ink representing St. Simeon Stylites

on the column. Mr. Pullan supplies an explanatory comment, which is at once useful and exact. We must reserve detailed criticisms until the remainder of this work is before us. At present, however, let us recommend to lovers of art of every kind, classic as well as mediæval, Japanese as well as Romanesque, the beautiful example of the head of an episcopal crook of that fine thirteenth century type which Burges wisely preferred for English bishops. The head of this crook, issuing from a vigorously designed annulet, tapers, throwing off crisp crockets as it ascends, bends over to form the volute, and terminates in a most splenetic dragon, which the champion St. George is combating with a drawn sword in one hand while his other hand grasps the brute's upper jaw and its lower jaw is forced downwards by the knight's mail-clad foot. The Princess Saba, here the representative of injured weakness, appears below the volute and bound to the stem of the crook. Two decanters and a drinking cup are grouped on another plate. The former vessels exhibit some excess of that taste for the bizarre and lack of harmony in details which interfere with our delight in many of Burges's most original and characteristic works. The cup, which is borrowed, as Burges was wont to admit, from the chalice of St. Remi at Rheims, is one of the best examples of its kind. It is more elegant, much richer and bolder than the famous type itself. The bands of chased silver set with jewels, which enclose the bowl and stem of this vessel, are supremely fine, and refer to the most precious models of a rather later date than the general design. We look for the rest of these examples with great interest.

The Architectural Association Sketch-Book, New Series, Vol. IV. Part II., comes to us from 9, Conduit Street, and is enriched with a collection of capital studies from fine examples found in England and abroad, and very successfully reproduced from drawings made by Messrs. T. Garratt, W. Riley, G. G. Wallace, J. A. Gotch, A. B. Pite, W. H. Bidlake, G. G. Woodward, and others. The number of the plates is seventy-two, that of the examples is much greater. The subjects are domestic and ecclesiastical buildings, and the details and fittings belong to the towers, gates, doorways, carvings, capitals, tombs, brasses, screens, chimneys, fonts, stalls, and metal work; likewise a few plans and sections of buildings and their parts. Among the noteworthy instances is the Percy Shrine at Beverley, the whole and many of the carved details of which have been spiritedly drawn to scale by Mr. G. G. Wallace; the carvings come out better in photography than by means of the pen. A bay in front and in section from the chancel of that beautiful instance of severe Decorated work Boxgrove Priory is accompanied by a very interesting sheet of sections of mouldings, the character of which is as nearly Early English as Decorated, drawn by Mr. F. Masey from the same edifice. Views of Crowland Abbey and Ely Cathedral have been brilliantly and neatly drawn by Mr. W. J. N. Millard, whose touch is less rigid than ordinary. The fine old houses in the High Street at Exeter are cleverly delineated by Mr. Lethaby, but his work is picturesque rather than architectural. The house called "Six Chimnies" at Wakefield, a first-rate example of half-timbering, is very useful as showing a good result of the judicious employment of very simple—in fact, almost primitive—methods of decoration in the development of constructional elements. Where timber is not dear nothing could be better than this. The place looks like a house, and except somewhat larger windows needs nothing to be thoroughly well adapted to modern use. Hartshead Hall, Yorkshire, has furnished to the same draughtsman, Mr. W. Riley, a capital instance of right use of stone in simple and broad masses, with large mullioned windows and a very effective disposition of the chimneys in relation to the chief gable, and a good porch with a bay window over it. Howden Church has attracted Mr. Vacher

rather by its merits than its novelty as an example. He made a good drawing for plate 21, although the perspective of his stone-jointing in the shafts of the arcade and over the chancel arch is not beyond question. St. Mary-at-Elms Church, Ipswich, is rather to be studied as a representative instance of numerous very late East Anglian town churches than on account of its peculiar merits. Mr. Dawber drew it, with no excess of care, for plate 22. The tower of St. Margaret's, Leicester, is not unworthy of a comparison with any but the best of the Perpendicular and Decorated Somersetshire towers. See Mr. W. H. Bidlake's drawing. He likewise drew the interior of the old Town Hall at Leicester, one of the boldest and most effective examples we know of just treatment of timber in grand masses for a roof. It is a noble piece of carpentry and worthy of very attentive consideration. The well-known early Perpendicular chancel screen at Minehead, Somersetshire, is happily delineated by Mr. E. B. Nevins, who knows how to draw with boldness without abandoning care, and with delicacy without losing breadth. The somewhat rough and inexact drawings of Westminster Abbey, plates 3 and 40, are not worthy of the occasion. Mr. Pite has not finished his work in these cases. Mr. Gotch's monument of the Duchess of Suffolk, 1559, from the last-named building, is susceptible of much improvement. Few parish church towers surpass that simple and severe, grave and graceful instance which is the glory of Youlgreave, Derbyshire. It was drawn with intelligent sympathy by Mr. Dawber, who has not, however, chosen the most effective standpoint for his work. A considerable number of foreign examples may be said to be represented at their best by sketches at Beaugency, by Mr. F. T. Baggally; the Archbishop's Palace at Beauvais, by Mr. R. P. Spiers; the roof and its dormers at Blois, by Mr. Lethaby; and other studies made at Vezelay, Laon, Rouen, Landshut, Lübeck, Ratibon, Assisi, Ferrara, Prato, Florence, Venice, Verona, Leon, and Toledo. In the choice of subjects for these studies it cannot be said that the draughtsmen went far from beaten tracks. We should be glad to see more of such work as this.

L'Art: Onzième Année, Tome I., is the thirty-eighth volume "de la Collection" published at the Librairie de *L'Art* by M. Rouam. The etchings, which are its more important and special features, are, on the whole, of better quality than those of the volume immediately preceding. We select to illustrate our opinion M. Rohrer's 'Fumeurs,' after Teniers's picture at Munich; 'La Bonne Mère,' after Lépicie, by M. Bocourt; the dashing, rich-toned 'La Prière,' after M. Beraud, by M. D. Mordant, a vigorous rendering of dark and light; and M. Masson's 'L'Homme à la Manche Jaune,' by M. Ribot. The cuts printed with the text do not differ materially from the staple of former volumes. Some of these subjects are interesting, e.g., a portrait of Victor Hugo, dead, by M. Guillaumet, and numerous views of Ravenna belonging to a series of essays concerning that city, written by M. C. Diehl, who has developed the history and illustrated the art of the Byzantine period of its existence with much spirit, tact, and taste. This series of papers may be called the staple of the volume. The other leading topics are a careful biography of M. Bastien Lepage by M. A. Hustin, 'Eugène Delacroix' by M. Véron, and M. Leroi's notice of the powerful but whimsical M. Ringel, a sculptor whose contributions to the Salons are known to our readers. The subjects of this volume are fewer in number than usual; we think the editor has done wisely in reducing the crowd of small and necessarily trivial articles, and giving the space thus gained to more serious and valuable efforts and sounder studies than were common in his pages until now.

No student of decorative design, especially if he affects the Renaissance as illustrated in

France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, should omit to use the rich materials and capital illustrations of many kinds which M. Quantin has put forth in the *Revue des Arts Décoratifs: Cinquième Année, 1884-1885*, which is before us, and proves quite as valuable as any of its forerunners which we have recommended to artists and amateurs.

Charles Blanc et son Œuvre. Par T. Massarani, avec une Introduction par E. Guillaume. (Paris, J. Rothschild.)—Although Charles Blanc was not so great an art critic and historian as his friends persuaded themselves and almost persuaded him to believe, there can be no doubt that his influence was considerable, and that his life bridged the wide and deep interval between the old-fashioned methods and studies of men like Michiels, the sentimentalism of Rio, the platitudes of the Germans of the last generation, and the wiser, logical, and more studious tone of (to say nothing of the living) writers like Eastlake, some of whose essays remain masterpieces of well-considered criticism, and, if rather unsympathetic, are as free from rashness and prejudices as they are devoid of imagination. Eastlake had but half the faculties demanded, it is said, for a true critic—learning, labour, wrath, and partiality. But he had the better half. C. Blanc was, with a very considerable difference not wholly in his favour, a French counterpart of Eastlake. Half his methods and nearly all his learning—which was far from being very profound—have been superseded by stronger men; he covered too much ground to succeed in cultivating all; he was, at the best, more of a professor than a critic proper; but he had that stupendous advantage few professors of aesthetics possess—he had by early training secured actual acquaintance with what he wrote and lectured about. His *Grammaire des Arts du Dessin*, which M. Guillaume praises highly, is, indeed, a capital work in its way, and undoubtedly the most important work of its kind produced in France up to the time it was published, that is in 1867. It was one of the first books determining the difference between scholarship in letters and in art. The author understood the value of each kind of scholarship, but he did not confuse them. It is noteworthy, however, that not many years before Charles Blanc was appointed to the then newly established Chaire d'Esthétique au Collège de France, art itself, and not aesthetics—which is the so-called science of art—began to fail and enter on its present stage of decay in that country. It seems as if the more *le Beau* was talked about and lectured on, the less there was of painting. It is certain that while Jouffroy, Damiron, Cousin, and half a score more wrote books, and were harbingers of the Professeur au Collège de France, neither he nor they could arrest the decadence, while art obstinately refused to be married to, much less be directed by, philosophy. It is very sad that it should be so, but such is the truth. In Germany, the birthplace of *l'esthétique*, as M. Guillaume is constrained to admit, there have been professors appointed and more or less paid to teach aesthetics ever since Goethe wrote on the matter. It is questionable, however, if the Germans paint any the better for all their teaching; it is certain that their really great artists, from Rethel to Menzel, have never cared for aesthetics. They no doubt honoured the science, but, strange to say, they turned away from it to practise art. C. Blanc's wisest efforts were directed to formulating means for a union. He was a classicist by education in design; impressionable as he was, he was nevertheless devoted to the logic of art, and endeavoured to chasten "la vulgarisation" of his contemporaries by the authority of his erudition and his taste. On this account we recommend this book to students, who regret that just when the author's vocation seemed declared and his authority assured Death took him from the scene.

NEW PRINTS.

We have received from Messrs. Gladwell Brothers an artist's proof of an etching by Mr. L. Lowenstam, a "bust portrait" of Lord Randolph Churchill, nearly in full face, and lighted from our right. Lord Randolph accepts it as "an excellent likeness," and it appears to be so. The technique of the print is solid, massive, well drawn, and careful. In these respects no artist has improved more of late years than Mr. Lowenstam.

Messrs. Henry Graves & Co. have sent us Parts 16, 17, and 18 of the "Library Edition of the Works of Sir E. Landseer," in continuation of the series we have already recommended to our readers. The parts before us fairly sustain the reputation of their forerunners. The chief engravings are—"Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale," by Mr. J. C. Webb; 'A Dialogue at Waterloo,' by Mr. C. A. Tomkins, an excellent reminder in small of the picture; Mr. J. B. Pratt's 'A Cover Hack,' a capital version, well drawn, bright, and solid; 'The Mountain Torrent,' by the same engraver, rather flat and weak; and 'The Shepherd's Bible,' by Mr. Webb, which is first rate.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

We have often had to complain of the destruction done to ancient monuments by the process called restoration. But a worse, because more insidious, mischief may fall on an old building than even "restoration." Many an old parish church has escaped the murderous attack of the deliberate "restorer" only to have the life slowly but completely drawn out of it by the pious care of some zealous but ignorant parson or churchwarden. A trifling "improvement," as it is called, is made, which costs little and attracts little attention, and then another and another, till, after years of gradual improvement, the church has lost as much of its history and interest as if it had suffered from the more wholesale process. Cathedrals and large churches, which have their surveyors and regular staff of workmen, are even more in danger from this sort of mischief than small parish churches. For the surveyor too often is anxious to leave his mark on the place and to justify his existence, and he has the means of doing so ready to hand. How much harm may thus be done the present wrecked condition of Canterbury and Norwich Cathedrals can show, and there are some others which are nearly as bad.

Until lately Westminster Abbey might be reckoned amongst the more fortunate ones, except, indeed, as regards the comparatively modern monuments, which appear to have been looked on by all concerned as *corpora vilia*, with which any liberties might lawfully be taken. But during the interval between the death of Sir Gilbert Scott and the appointment of his successor in the surveyorship some mischievous "repairs" were done. And now, again, the spirit of tinkering is active. Where there is so much that is precious, tinkering is more than usually dangerous, and it behoves those who are responsible for the well-being of the church to lose no time in putting a check on it. It has last attacked the screens which separate the chapels round the apse from the aisle, and they are covered with patches of new work, which no doubt will soon be stained to something like the colour of the old, so that the "restoration" may be complete. We will not go quite so far as to say that there was nothing in these screens that needed repair. There may, perhaps, have been a loose hinge or a broken panel here and there that wanted looking to. But here are new mouldings inserted because the old were chipped, and new panels put in where none was needed, and, indeed, except the staining, which we expect to follow, all the usual tricks of the "restorer." The curious set of spikes on the top of the door leading to the chapel of St. John Baptist has been falsified by the welding

in of new spikes where the old happened to be broken away. The grating in the head of the doorway corresponding with these spikes has not yet been touched, but they who have meddled with the one are quite capable of putting their conjectural "restoration" in place of the other unless they be stopped.

It is, of course, mere waste of words to try to convince the perpetrators of these things that a battered old screen can be worth more than a nice smooth spick-and-span new one. But their employers may possibly understand us when we plead that when a thing has been in use, and sometimes very hard use, for four, five, or six centuries, the marks of such use which appear on it are not in themselves defects, and that even the marks of deliberate violence, though we might wish them not there, are not such blemishes as modern patches are. The right rule with respect to the treatment of such things is, that they should be preserved as much as possible as they have come down to us, and that those which are still in use should be kept in sound repair and fit for use. The screens in question still serve their old purpose of fencing the chapels, and for that should be kept up; but the paltry tinkering of their mouldings adds nothing to their usefulness, and certainly nothing to their beauty. The spikes on the door were intended to prevent people from climbing over it, and if the surveyor to the Dean and Chapter had tried the experiment himself he would have found that he need not have put in any new ones to make them effective. Besides, now it is not likely that any one will want to climb into the chapel when the gate is shut, and if he should do, unless he were quite an idiot, he would take the easy way over Ruthall's tomb instead of troubling himself to get over a prickly door.

We mentioned the free treatment of the monuments above. It is now freer than ever. The outside of the south aisle is being "restored," and the windows in it are being "restored" too. As the old are taken out one by one, the monuments near them are taken down and only part of them is put back, the aim being evidently to cut them down so that they may not mar the beauty of the new windows. Some of the most important of the eighteenth century monuments are in the range of windows now being operated on, and unless a timely interference is made there is no doubt that much harm will be done to them. We do not admire the "classical" monuments; but they are there, and are part of the history of the place. They are the best that could be got according to the ideas of the time that produced them, and we must renew a protest which we have made before against their being treated as worthless lumber. The present generation are not the owners, but the trustees of the monuments, and have no right to mutilate them. There are cases where it is lawful to move them to other sites, but the new sites should be good and suitable, and the monuments should be put there unaltered. Such as we have received them, such should we pass them on, with their record untampered with.

It is a pity that they who appear to be so anxious to free the church from the encumbrance of the old monuments do not devote some of their attention to preventing it from being further disfigured by new ones. A plague of miserable busts has lately appeared, and the old walls and pillars are mutilated for the attachment of brackets to put them on. If such things must be, they might at least be put upon posts, or managed in some other way so that they injure the church only by their ugliness.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUE OF ORIENTAL COINS.

Easebourne, Midhurst, Aug. 10, 1885.

In your review of the eighth volume of my catalogue of Oriental coins in the British Museum I think I can trace the "touch of a vanished hand," and I shall, therefore, make no criticisms that would be unfair to a reviewer who cannot

reply. One or two explanations, however, I should like to make. With much that your reviewer says on the subject of the absence of commentary in my catalogue I am quite in accord; but I doubt whether he has considered the case from the point of view of the Trustees of the Museum. No doubt an illustrative commentary would double the interest and value of a catalogue of coins, but it has been decided, and I think not without reason, that the introduction of this feature might lead not only to great increase of the bulk and expense of the catalogues, for that is inevitable, but also to a habit of writing round the subject and choking the catalogue with extraneous matter, which might be interesting, but which would not come within the proper province of a catalogue. The actual description of the coins has, therefore, been kept strictly within bounds, and no historical notes have been allowed; but had your reviewer looked more closely at the later volumes of the catalogue, such as the one that headed his review, instead of confining his criticisms to the first and most tentative volume, he would have seen that I have endeavoured to supply the place of a scattered commentary by prefixing a detailed introduction in which the historical, geographical, paleographical, and metrological features of the coinage are set forth in due detail. The introduction to vol. vi., for example, is equal in bulk to a fourth of the descriptive part of the catalogue. In my opinion a careful introduction, giving all the important points of the coinage in their due sequence and relation, is more useful than a commentary scattered among the descriptions of the coins.

With regard to the criticism that the catalogue is too much directed to the use of specialists, I do not quite see to what other class a catalogue of Arabic coins can be addressed. There is no use in studying these coins without a slight knowledge of Arabic, and if the language is familiar where is the use of translations of the various inscriptions? In reply to lesser criticisms I may state that the repetition of the formulas containing the mint and date, and others exhibiting slight variations, is absolutely necessary in a scientific work that aims at an exact description of every coin, and not at merely giving the general meaning of the inscriptions. When your reviewer expressed a wish that I had given references to other authorities in my first volume than M. Tiesenhansen and my own catalogue of a portion of the Guthrie collection, he failed to remember that the former work included descriptions of every coin of the Khalifs published up to the date of its appearance, and that the Guthrie catalogue was the only addition to M. Tiesenhansen's list that had been made at the time of the publication of my first volume. The two comprised the whole bibliography of the subject. The chronological lists which your desire are added in the Indian catalogue; the lists of Arabic numerals can be found in any Arabic grammar, and form no part of an official catalogue; and, in conclusion, the word "Thulth," which your reviewer mistakes for the name of a numismatist, is the Arabic for a "third," *scil.* of a dinar.

I may add that the objects which your reviewer thinks ought to have been fulfilled by the catalogue will more properly be aimed at in the synopsis of Mohammedan coin-data which I am now preparing for the Clarendon Press.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

THE LITTLE MOSQUE OF SANTA SOPHIA.

5, Bank Buildings, Aug. 10, 1885.

In your impression of the 8th you say that "a grant has been made for the repair of the Little Mosque of Santa Sophia in the Seraglio, in which the Imperial Ottoman Museum is placed."

The mosque of the Kutchuk Agia Sofia, or the Little Agia Sofia, is not in the Seraglio. It lies some way from it, to the south-east of the southernmost end of the Hippodrome, and nearly on the Sea of Marmora. It is a most interest-

ing building—one of the most interesting in Constantinople. It is rightly called the Little Agia Sofia, as it was the first essay of Justinian, before he became Emperor, in the style of which the Great Church was to be the glory.

I make no doubt that Anthemius of Tralles was the architect, and the building has in it many of the peculiarities of the church Agia Sofia. It is further interesting as having furnished the model for the church of St. Vitale at Ravenna, some of the details in the latter church being also copied from the Kutchuk Agia Sofia. This church, which was dedicated to SS. Sergius and Bacchus, is in a very ruinous condition. I have secured some fairly good photographs of it, but it would be good news to hear that it was to be repaired. When I last saw it, in 1881, it was a home for pigeons.

I think the church you mean is a very different building—the old Patriarchal Church of Constantinople, and dedicated by the Emperor Constantine to the Peace of God, and thence called the Church of Eirene. This building was rebuilt, in part at all events, by the Emperor Justinian late in his reign, but in a style entirely different from that of the Church of the Divine Wisdom or the Church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus. It also is a very interesting building, and it is one of the few churches in Constantinople which have not been converted into mosques. It was turned into a small-arms store, and until within the last few years was the principal small-arms armoury in Constantinople. It is, however, one of the most interesting, from a certain point of view, of all the churches. Historically it is interesting, as it is the church in which the heretic Arius was to have been received on the day upon which he died, and it was in this church that Bishop Alexander prayed during the previous night that God would be pleased to take either him or Arius from the world. Architecturally it is interesting, from a peculiarity which is unique in Constantinople, and which was long concealed from antiquaries. The east end of the building, an apse, was filled with a grand trophy of arms, and the various architectural writers had drawn upon their imagination for a representation of the altar. In 1881 the arms had all been removed and showed that the apse was filled with marble benches in steps, somewhat similar to the church at Torcello, near Venice. I examined them minutely. There is no doubt that they formed part of the original arrangement of the church, and that this was due to its being the Patriarchal Church.

I tried in vain to get a photograph of this interesting feature, but hope I may now succeed, if, as I suppose, the building you refer to as about to be repaired is the Church of the Peace of God. I do hope the repairs will be conducted by judicious hands. In the narthex of the church and also in the forecourt is a small collection of antiquities, and I suppose these are to be transferred to the now empty building.

You must forgive this correction, if it is one. I should like to be told that the Kutchuk Agia Sofia was to be repaired, but I am afraid that would be too good news to be true. The Church of Eirene does not need repair, and I am afraid repairs only mean mutilation.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD.

** Dr. Freshfield is right in his correction of the loose phrase we reproduced from Constantinople. No one knows more of the Byzantine antiquities than he, and it would be worth while to make a few more trivial errors if they were likely to draw forth another dissertation so learned and so interesting.

NOTES FROM ATHENS.

WEST of the ancient Epidaurus Limera, in the most southern part of the ancient Laconia, lies the village of Phiniki, the name of which recalls an ancient Phoinikion. Not far from this, important finds have been made of late, part of which

have found a place in the collection of the Archaeological Society of Athens, and part in that of M. Constantine Carapanos. They consist of bronze objects and vases. Especially interesting are the thin bands of copper, with a small hole at each end, which bear the names inscribed of the priests or *πυροφόροι* of Apollo Hyperteleatas. Most of the inscriptions were engraved in the early centuries after Christ; some belong to a period antecedent to the Christian era. The same name of the god is to be read on the fragments of vases in the collection of M. Carapanos. The epithet Hyperteleatas was hitherto unknown; but Pausanias informs us of a place-name which stands in close connexion with the temple of Apollo Hyperteleatas. The Greek tourist says, when describing the neighbourhood of Laconia: "In this country [the neighbourhood of Asopus] there is also a sanctuary of Æsculapius, which is distant about fifty stadia from Asopus. The place, however, where the Æsculapius is situated is called Hyperteleton" (*τὸ δὲ χωρίον ἔθθα τὸ Ἀσκληπιείον Ὑπερτελέατον ὀνομάζουσιν*). Through the inscriptions on the copper bands the very probably corrupt passage in Pausanias can, I think, be emended by reading *Ὑπερτελέατον* for *Ὑπερτελέατον*. Thereby are Æsculapius and his temple brought into connexion with his father Apollo. It is not unlikely that both gods were worshipped in a common temple. This hypothesis was first put forward by M. Kumanudis. It is in itself acceptable. We have other examples of such *σύνναοι* gods in Greece. As for my emendation, it would be still more plausible if we could realize that in the time of Pausanias the worship of Apollo had waned, but the name had been preserved, and recalled a period when Apollo was worshipped equally with his son, and even took his place.

The use of the bands upon which the inscription is to be read has been hitherto the subject of two conjectures. M. Kumanudis supposes they were nailed to the walls of the temple as indications of the succession of the priests. During his lifetime, each probably wore his band round his head at the time of service. According to the theory of M. Carapanos, which seems to me improbable, they were nailed to the wall, and served to mark the place where the priest named in each inscription was in the habit of depositing objects belonging to himself. Of such inscriptions about seventy have as yet been published, some of which are interesting through the new proper names or the new forms they furnish. Of the remains of an ancient temple which exist on the place mentioned, Curtius says in his 'Peloponnesus': "On this whole stretch of coast there is no larger level space, no more important settlement even of ancient or modern times to be found. Only at the mouth of the stream which runs into the southern part of the creek is there a flat beach, and on the next promontory, which has been to some extent excavated by the hand of man, are to be detected the remains of a temple wall and several rock graves, in which rings with cut stones have been found. Five hundred paces from the temple, on the road to the village of Dämonia, bubbles up one of the fullest and prettiest wells in the Morea, which stood in close connexion with the temple, for it was an Æsculapium, a holy place of cure, named Hyperteleton."

The importance of the relics accidentally found at this spot has roused the Archaeological Society to begin systematic excavations. For this object Dr. Them. Sophulis, a young archaeologist just returned from Germany, where he has been pursuing his studies, has set out. I shall let you know the results of his excavations in good time.

Dr. G. Lambakis has been appointed Inspector of the Christian Antiquities of Greece. The growing interest in the preservation and care of the buildings and other monuments led to this step.

The Ministry of Public Instruction is proceeding zealously with the cataloguing of the

antiquities preserved in the public collections of Athens. The General Inspector of Antiquities, Panag. Cavvadias, has himself completed the catalogue of the sculptures in the Patissia Museum. It will be published in Greek and French, and the printing is already begun. At the same time Dr. Isuntas is at work on the catalogue of the inscriptions in the Acropolis.

SPYR. P. LAMBRIS.

Five-Art Gossipy.

MR. BURNE JONES has made considerable progress with the series of large pictures representing the Legend of the Sleeping Palace, or of the Briar Rose, four large paintings recently bought from the artist by Messrs. Agnew & Sons. The first of these, which is now finished, delineates a forest and armed figures with exceptional power and harmony of tone and colouring. With all that weird pathos and intense poetic feeling which characterize the art of the painter, the prince is shown clad from head to foot in white armour, on the burnished surface of which there are dim reflections of surrounding foliage, and strange lights derived from gaps in the boughs above. With his drawn sword in one hand, the other hand raised to protect or shade his face in the enchanted forest surrounding the fairy palace, the young knight makes his way cautiously, but courageously. His feet are trammelled in vain by the serpent-like arms of the huge briars which extend from tree to tree. A strange awe possesses him, his face, though resolute, is pale, and as he presses onwards, his feet sink in the dead leaves that a hundred years have strewn upon the ground. Having traversed the margin of the pleasure, and being inspired by the certainty of success, he has come upon the place where lie, not the "bodies and the bones of those" who preceded him and perished, but the still living, though sleeping forms of his forerunners, knights clad in full armour, some of which dates from ages long gone by, while the outlandishness of much of it attests the fact that the wearers left far countries to meet Fate in these dim shades. It seems that each age sent forth its champion attired in the armour of his time. Here, with his head upon his bent arms, lies a knight clad in mail from head to foot; the next man's tegulated war-coat is partly of steel plates mixed with mail; the accoutrements of the third and fourth show less and less of mail; another warrior's armour is of plate richly fluted and chased with art. Before sleep overcame him, each knight had hung his shield overhead upon a tree, and each shield bears a special device referring to the owner's resolution and his fate. It is supposed that the pictures of this group refer to events which happen

Just at the self-same beat of Time's wide wings.

Accordingly, the four pictures represent one and the same moment. The second picture shows the King of the Sleeping Palace seated amid his councillors in a noble room which is pervaded by the changeless splendour of a summer afternoon. The third picture is enriched by the same afternoon light, and represents maids and women of the palace sleeping, just as, centuries before, they stopped working with their needles and at their looms. The fourth design depicts the princess in her chamber and sleeping, all unaware of the deliverance at hand. By-and-by we shall write at length about the three works last named. It remains to say that ideas of changelessness and weird silence (broken only by the prince's movements in the wood) are profoundly impressed on the spectator. In the thicket the very birds are motionless. The armour has not rusted, nor are the champions' weapons dimmed. Technically speaking, these pictures may be ranked with the best of Mr. Burne Jones's paintings. The work that is completed is, perhaps, the

most highly finished of all that the artist has produced.

MR. G. C. WILLIAMSON, of Guildford, is engaged in bringing out a new edition of Boyne's 'Seventeenth Century Tokens.' It will be founded on the last edition published, but will be very largely augmented by contributions from collectors in each county in England. The work will be issued in 2 vols. demy 8vo., containing some 900 pages, and a limited large-paper edition is to be published. Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher.

An interesting discovery has been recently made in the priory church of Blyth, Nottinghamshire, which has for some time been under "restoration" at the hands of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham. The existing church is the nave of the original priory church, erected by Roger de Builli, not long after the Conquest, in the very sternest Norman, covered with a stone vault of Early English date. To this nave a wide south aisle was added in the thirteenth century for the accommodation of the parishioners, who, as in so many of our monastic churches, were joint tenants with the conventual body. The nave also—with the exception of the easternmost of the seven bays, which was included in the monastic choir—was devoted to parochial use. The eastern limb and transepts have entirely disappeared, having been pulled down by the grantees at the Dissolution. The easternmost conventual bay has been long cut off from the nave, or parochial church, by a solid wall reaching from floor to vault, and is now completely secularized. It was always believed that this wall was erected by the grantee after the demolition of the eastern limb. The discovery recently made negatives this view. On removing the white-wash from this partition wall it is found to be covered with a vast fresco of 'The Doom' or 'Last Judgment.' The painting is very faint, but unmistakable in its character. Such a painting must belong to the pre-Reformation period, and its existence proves the wall in question to be of an earlier date than had been imagined. We cannot be wrong in believing it to be the work of the monks, who, unable to get rid of their joint tenants and annoyed by the clashing of their two sets of services, took the most effectual method of obviating the inconvenience by building out the people. The one church thus became practically two, only connected by a door still apparent on the eastern side of the wall. The monks of Blyth thus anticipated the action of the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel by some centuries, though, as we believe the Arundel chancel is never used, the excuse for this high-handed proceeding to be urged at Blyth is non-existent at Arundel. Blyth Church is too little known, but it deserves careful examination both as a curious instance of the double church, half conventual, half parochial, which has excited so much interest of late, and as an example of Norman of the plainest, almost savage type, much resembling the work of Remigius at Lincoln. The western tower is a fine Perpendicular structure, with a singular cresting of perforated gablets (seen also at the neighbouring church of Tickhill), intruded by the parishioners into the western bay of the Norman nave, towards the end of the fifteenth century, to receive their own peal of bells. We are informed that the church is to be reopened on September 24th.

FRENCH landscape painting has suffered a considerable loss by the death of M. Louis Sauvage, whose powers as a painter of marine subjects justified the admiration we have repeatedly expressed for his works when exhibited in the Salon. He was born at Lille, where he generally lived, in 1827; he died at Trouville. He obtained a medal at the Salon of 1881.

THE French journals add to the note we lately gave on the deplorable suicide of M. Alexandre Schenewerk, the sculptor, that he was, for the first time, represented in the Salon of 1841 by a

group entitled 'Agar,' and, for the last time, in the same exhibition in 1880, by a group in bronze and a bust in marble. Having obtained a medal of the Third Class in 1845, he won a medal of the First Class in 1861, a *rappel* in 1863, and another of the First Class at the Exposition Universelle, 1878, when he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Failure of commissions, advancing age, the insanity of his wife, and other troubles were the causes of the fatal act. He was born in Paris in 1820.

THE Académie des Beaux-Arts has given the Grand Prix de Rome to M. Pierre André, born in Paris 1860, pupil of M. André; the Second Grand Prix to M. Albert Devienne, born 1865, pupil of M. Simonnet (?); and a third prize to M. Louvet, born in Paris 1860, pupil of MM. Louvet and Ginain.

THE meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Brighton next week will be rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of the veteran Mr. Roach Smith. The learned antiquary has undertaken to discourse on the Roman remains at Chichester.

THE proposal to hold an International Exhibition in Bombay in 1887 has collapsed. An official resolution has been issued explaining that, owing to the existing necessity for economy, it would be impossible for the Government to make any substantial advance on the guarantee list beyond the loan of five lakhs already promised; and as the banks have declined to advance money on this security, it has been found necessary to postpone this Exhibition indefinitely.

MUSIC

Violin Making as it Was and Is. By E. Heron-Allen. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

IT is not surprising that works on the violin, its history, its construction, and its famous makers, should far exceed in number and interest those on any other musical instrument. Its position towards executive musical art is unique, for as it is now so it was more than three centuries ago, a period during which the theory and practice of music have undergone wonderful developments, while instrument making in general has been completely revolutionized. Compare, for example, the virginal in the Albert Hall, incorrectly assigned to Queen Elizabeth, with a modern grand pianoforte, or the flutes and organs of the sixteenth century with those of the present time, and the gigantic strides we have made will be at once apparent. But from the time of Gasparo da Salo and his followers of the Brescian school the laws of evolution, so far as the violin is concerned, have been practically suspended. Mr. Heron-Allen says, and we quote the passage as an example of his style,—

"This exquisite machine, standing apart in its mysterious simplicity from the vulgar herd of instruments of melody and harmony, is capable of expressing more by its unaided voice than all the rest put together; and when this has been said are we not perfectly justified in ascribing to it the attribute of perfection? and is it extraordinary that any attempted improvement only proves to be a deterioration, and that to this day we say to the fiddle, in the words of Cardinal Wolsey:—

I charge thee, fling away ambition
By that sin fell the angels!"

The author proceeds to describe the various attempts that have been made to improve the fiddle by altering its shape and size, or by using materials other than wood in its construction. We have had violins of china (one

specime
various
papier
ments
of bad
author
these,
has fai
best of
thustia
good
that
appea
with
author
know
much
durin
out
thing
previ
he fr
furth
of tre
Fren
Neve
ceive
the v
histo
duct
critic
evid
hast
orde
or n
is so
viol
that
to a
of v
the
wo
the
the
ad
sel
me
inf
rec
ge
wi
M
po
se
Cl
of
li
in
by
of
fl
S
g
h
c
t
P
a

specimen of which is now in the Albert Hall, various metals, hardened leather, and even *papier mâché*; and of curiously shaped instruments and of devices for improving the tone of bad fiddles the name is legion. The author gives a full and amusing account of these, showing how dimly every effort has failed of its object. This is one of the best chapters of a work written by an enthusiast and possessing the usual qualities, good and bad, of such books. It seems that the major portion of the volume appeared first in magazine form, and, with the modesty which is one of its author's most pleasing characteristics, he acknowledges many valuable corrections and much fresh information which reached him during the period of publication. Throughout he carefully abstains from anything like self-assertion or depreciation of previous works on the same subject. Indeed, he frequently refers the reader to these for further details, and furnishes a useful list of treatises on the instrument in the English, French, German, and Italian languages. Nevertheless, the first impression one receives is somewhat unfavourable, owing to the vague, gossipy style adopted in the early historical chapters, and the frequent introduction of verses, some of which are beneath criticism. This part of the work bears evidence of being put together somewhat hastily, the arrangement being far from orderly, while the matter itself includes little or nothing that is new. But Mr. Heron-Allen is something more than a mere amateur of the violin. He is a practical maker, and more than half of his book is devoted, as he says, to a solution of the problem, "*Given*, a log of wood, *make* a fiddle." Here he revels in all the mysteries of selecting and preparing the wood, the building up of the frame, making the *f* holes, purfling, mixing and applying the varnish, &c. It is unlikely that many admirers of the violin will ever devote themselves to the construction of instruments as a mere amusement, but to those who desire information on the subject we can cordially recommend the present volume. It is a very general belief that new violins, like new wine, are not fit for immediate use; but Mr. Heron-Allen controverts this theory in positive terms. He says, "No one who has seen the magnificent new instruments of Chanoit, of Hill, of Boullangier, of Simoutre, of Gand, and Bernardel, and of many other living makers, can possibly deny that these instruments will be, when a little matured by age, far sweeter and finer than any of the time-withered, tampered with, over-repaired, and dilapidated instruments which flood the market under the names of Stradivari, of Guarneri, of Amati, of Pugnier, of Stainer, of Bergonzi, and a hundred lesser names." Collectors will, of course, not admit this, and we think the author has somewhat overstated his case. Excellent violins are doubtless made at the present time, though the secret of the Cremonese varnish is still undiscovered; but the qualities of sweetness and purity of tone which are more remarkable than mere volume in a Niccolaus Amati, or a Stradivari of the "golden" period, can only be produced by age. There are other controversial matters in the volume, but they do not detract from its value as a fairly important addition to the literature of the

violin. The work is well indexed and profusely illustrated.

MUSIC AT THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

It cannot be said that the present display of musical instruments at South Kensington includes any new inventions of the first importance. As regards pianofortes, the iron frame, the check action, and the third pedal have been familiar for years, and the exhibits consist mainly of improvements in matters of detail. From time to time manufacturers have turned their attention towards remedying the one great defect of the piano—its failure to sustain tones, and perhaps the most interesting item in the Exhibition is the organo-piano of Messrs. Metzler & Co., which appears to supply the want in a more satisfactory manner than any previous invention. The instrument can be played in the ordinary way, but by pressing the keys very lightly, and at the same putting down a pedal, a rotary action is brought into play, which causes a set of small hammers to vibrate with great rapidity against the strings. The tone thus produced resembles a very soft and pure reed organ, and it can be increased or diminished at pleasure by a knee swell. It is said that the mechanism can be applied to any pianoforte, and, being entirely independent of the ordinary action, cannot in any way injure the instrument. The firm of Schiedmayer und Soehne, of Stuttgart, established fully a century ago, exhibit one of their oldest instruments, which may be compared with a splendid pianoforte made expressly for the Exhibition. The instruments of Messrs. Ibach & Sons deserve inspection, if only for the circumstance that Wagner evinced a preference for them. We may mention the elegant yacht pianos, with folding keyboards, exhibited by Messrs. Chappell & Co., who also show a student's piano of five octaves. This last has an advantage over instruments with the ordinary compass for beginners, since it is available for the older classics, but is of no use for the modern showy school. We think, however, that a piano of six octaves would be preferable, since it would enable the learner to interpret all music up to the time of Beethoven. The tenguine pianette of seven octaves, exhibited by the London Music Publishing Company, may certainly claim to be the cheapest piano ever made. Its tone is agreeable and of sufficient power for school purposes, but of its capacity for standing hard wear it will be well to express no opinion. Besides those mentioned in our previous notice, several of the smaller makers exhibit artistically decorated instruments, which may be recommended to the notice of those who desire a pianoforte as much for ornament as for use.

The organs are chiefly remarkable for the application of pneumatic and electric contrivances for lightening the touch and simplifying the action. The largest is a three-manual organ by Willis, a very fine instrument, rich and mellow in tone, and as near perfection as possible in its construction. Some of the most eminent manufacturers of reed organs do not exhibit, and the examples on view will probably disappoint those who look for marked improvements in this class of instrument. The anticipations excited by the claims put forward on behalf of Mr. Baillie Hamilton's vocalion a few years ago have not yet been realized. A large instrument of the class is on view, and it is played upon daily. Its tone is certainly greater in volume than that of either an harmonium or an American organ, but the statement that it is superior to the large pipes of an organ is ridiculous, as well as prejudicial to the invention, which will probably in the end be turned to greater practical account than it is at present. In connexion with instruments of the organ class we may mention Les's hydraulic engines for blowing, and those of Blennerhasset. One of the latter is attached to a two-manual

and pedal harmonium by Messrs. Bauer & Co., and appears to work admirably.

There are some beautiful exhibits of stringed instruments, among which may be named those of Hamaring of Leipzig, Walter Mason (who has gained the prize offered by the Royal College of Music), Mahillon, Imhof, and others. A curiosity in its way is Taylor's duplex strung violin, by which, it is claimed, a tone is produced equal to two ordinary instruments. We must confess to a feeling of scepticism respecting the ultimate acceptance of this invention by violinists. While, however, no changes have taken place in the construction of instruments of the violin family for nearly three centuries, great improvements have been made in wind instruments even within the present generation, and these may be studied to advantage in the exhibits of Messrs. Boosey, Besson, Mahillon, and Rudall, Carte & Co.

Musical Gossip.

THERE is not likely to be anything of genuine musical interest in the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts this season. The first classical programme on Wednesday contained Goetz's Symphony in F; Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto, played by Miss Josephine Lawrence; the 'Ruy Blas' Overture; and the Vorspiel from Reinecke's 'King Manfred.'

THE Bristol Festival will be held on October 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, in the Colston Hall, under the direction of Mr. Charles Halle. The programme is even less interesting than those of previous years, no novelties being promised, while the only English work will be Mr. Harford Lloyd's cantata 'Hero and Leander,' a very pleasing composition, but insufficient in itself to represent native art at an important festival, as its composer would be the first to admit. The 'Messiah,' 'Elijah,' Berlioz's 'Faust,' and Handel's 'Belshazzar' are the principal items in the scheme.

THE study of stringed and even wind orchestral instruments by females in this country has so greatly increased of late years that the Viennese orchestra of ladies, now appearing at the Albert Palace, is not so great a curiosity as it was at the time of its previous visit some ten years ago. The *répertoire* of Madame Schiepek's players appears to be confined to operatic selections and dance music, which are fairly well given. Some of the wind instruments are in the hands of male performers.

WE regret to learn the death of Mr. Harold Thomas, an excellent musician, whose talents ought to have won him greater distinction than he actually attained. Mr. Thomas left some graceful and fanciful compositions, perhaps the most successful being his overture 'Mountain, Lake, and Moorland,' a charming piece.

WE are informed that Antonin Dvorák will set to music a sacred music drama, entitled 'Samson and Delilah,' from the pen of Mrs. Oscar Beringer, previous to her operatic version of 'Twelfth Night.'

THE performance of Wagner's 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' at Munich will take place on September 8th, 9th, 11th, and 13th.

MADAME PATTI has declined an engagement at Munich in which she was asked to appear in 'Il Barbiere' and 'La Traviata,' with the King of Bavaria as sole spectator, her ground of refusal being that she would find it impossible to sing in an empty theatre.

THE first prize for violin playing at the Vienna Conservatorium this year has been awarded to a lad of ten years, Friedrich Kreisler.

THE recent festival in Bonn has resulted in a surplus of 1,353 marks (about 67l.), which sum has been added to the fund being raised for the Schumann memorial.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

A DRAMA on the subject of King Arthur is being written by Mr. Wills on commission for Mr. Irving, and a second, on the subject of Boadicea, is being prepared by the same writer for Miss Mary Anderson. Mr. Irving has already in his possession dramas by Mr. Wills on the subjects of Rienzi and Faust.

'THE VICAR OF WIDE-AWAKE-FIELD; OR, THE MISS-TERRY-OUS UNCLE,' by Messrs. H. P. Stephens and W. Yardley, produced at the Gaiety, is a moderately successful burlesque, which owed much to the acting of one lady, and was sadly impeded by the imperfect arrangements of the orchestra and the incapable delivery of its lines by some of the actors. Miss Laura Linden's imitation of Miss Terry as Olivia was in its class one of the brightest, most artistic, and most satisfactory performances that have been given of late years. It was difficult at times to believe that Miss Terry herself was not on the stage. Mr. Arthur Roberts gave a fair caricature of Mr. Irving as Doctor Primrose, and Miss Violet Cameron as Squire Thornhill sang admirably a sentimental ditty, which was quite out of place in a burlesque.

'BROTHER SAM,' a comedy by John Oxenford, in which Sothern reaped a species of aftermath of the harvest of 'Dundreary,' was revived last Saturday at the Gaiety. Mr. Lytton Sothern taking the character of Sam Slingsby created by his father. It was perhaps to be expected that the title would have to be altered to 'Lord Dundreary's Brother Sam' to meet the changed conditions which a score years bring about. That the public should have forgotten all about Dundreary could scarcely, however, have been anticipated. It is none the less true that Mr. Lytton Sothern's performance was judged on its own merits, apart from all thought of his father, and that an imitation of Dundreary given in the course of the representation fell flat. Mr. Lytton Sothern has much of his father's style, but wants as yet that precise element which was the secret of popularity. His performance is painstaking and not wanting in drollery, but the piece is out of date.

The characters in 'The Magistrate' originally taken by Mr. Arthur Cecil and Miss Marion Terry have been played during the past week by Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.

With the death of Mr. Horace Wigan the last member of a family once conspicuous on the stage disappears. Mr. Wigan had a hard, dry, but not wholly an effective style.

MISCELLANEA

Not Dead Yet.—The *Athenæum* bears witness to many fierce onslaughts directed against the forger Bertram and his pseudo-itineraries, yet still he has his credulous dupes. I have before me the very attractive prospectus of the forthcoming Brighton Congress of Antiquaries, containing the following plum as a probable or possible excursion: "Bignor (the Ad Decimum of the Romans) for its famous pavements," &c. I see that the document is signed by "George R. Wright, F.S.A., Hon. Congress Sec." to the British Archaeological Association. Will this gentleman, or any one for him, give the authority for identifying the Bignor villa with Ad Decimum or any other Roman station; or, indeed, any authority at all for Ad Decimum other than the Itinerary ascribed to Richard of Cirencester?

A. HALL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. D.—P. B.—H. A.—received.
R. A.—Forwarded.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF THE LATE GENERAL GRANT. THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

By General ADAM BADRAU,
Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief.
3 vols. 8vo. cloth, 52s. 6d.

General Badrau had exceptional advantages in the preparation of this work. A member of General Grant's Staff he was Military Secretary, and accompanied the Commander of the Army from the close of the Vicksburg Campaign till the surrender of Lee. He shared the confidence of the General-in-Chief, and had the assistance of the leading Commanders of the Armies in constructing his narrative.

NEW AND RECENT WORKS.

THE CONGO. By H. M. Stanley.
2 vols. Illustrated, 42s.

GUSTAVE DORÉ, his Life and Reminiscences. With hitherto unpublished Drawings by the Artist.
24s.

LORD SALISBURY: his Life and Speeches. By F. S. FULLING, M.A. 2 vols. 21s.

JOHN BRIGHT, The Public Letters of the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. 7s. 6d.

FORBES'S NATURALIST'S WANDERINGS in the EASTERN ARCHIELAGO. Illustrated, 21s.

Dr. TROMHOLT'S UNDER the RAYS of the AURORA BOREALIS. 2 vols. Illustrated, 30s.

MODERN ENGLISH SPORTS. By FREDERICK GALE. 6s. Large-Paper Edition, 10s. 6d.

THE FERN WORLD. By F. G. Heath. New and Cheaper Edition. With Coloured Plates, 6s.

JACK'S COURTSHIP. By W. Clark RUSSELL. New and Cheaper Edition. 6s.

THOMPSON HALL. By Anthony TROLLOPE. 1s.

An AMATEUR ANGLER'S DAYS in DOVEDALE. By E. M. Illustrated cover, 1s.; leatherette, 1s. 6d.

WATERSIDE SKETCHES. By "Red SPINNER" (WM. SENIOR). New Edition. 1s.

CHASING a FORTUNE. By Phil ROBINSON. 1s.

TIGERS at LARGE. By Phil ROBINSON. 1s.

THE ONE SHILLING EDITIONS OF JULES VERNE'S WORKS.

(LOW'S AUTHOR'S COPYRIGHT EDITIONS.)
Illustrated, 1s. per volume; cloth gilt, 2s.

1. Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa.—2. Five Weeks in a Balloon.—3. A Floating City.—4. The Blockade Runners.—5. From the Earth to the Moon.—6. Around the Moon.—7. Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea, Vol. I.—8. Ditto, Vol. II. (the Two Vols. in one, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.)—9. Around the World in Eighty Days.—10. Dr. Ox's Experiment, and Master Zacharius.—11. Martin Fax, the Indian Patriot.—12. A Winter Amid the Ice.—13. The Fur Country, Vol. I.—14. Ditto, Vol. II. (both Parts in one, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.)—15. 16. Survivors of the "Chancellor." 2 vols. (two in one, cloth, 2s. 6d.)—17. 18. Mysterious Island. 3 vols.—20. Michael Strogoff, Vol. I.—21. Ditto, Vol. II. (two vols. in one, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.)—22. Child of the Cavern.—23. Dick Sand's Two Parts.—24. Hector Servadac, Two Parts.—25. Begun's Fortune (also 3s. 6d.)—26. Tribulations of a Chinaman (also 3s. 6d.)—27. Green Ray.—28. Steam House, 2 vols.

ROSE LIBRARY.

Popular Literature of all Countries, 16mo. per volume, 1s.; double volumes, 2s. each.

1. ALCOTT (L. M.) Eight Cousins, 2s.—2. Jack and Jill, 2s.—3. Jimmy's Cruise in the "Puffin." 2s.—4. Little Women.—5. Little Women Wedded; Nos. 1 and 2 in 1 vol. cloth, 3s. 6d.—6. Little Men, 2s.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.—7. Old-Fashioned Girl, 2s.; cloth, 3s. 6d.—8. Under the Lilacs, 2s.—9. Work: a Story of Experience, 2 vols. cloth, 3s. 6d.
10. STOWE (Mrs.) Pearl of Orr's Island.—11. Minister Wooing's.—12. We and our Neighbours, 2s.—13. My Wife and I, 2s.
14. DODGE (Mrs.) Hans Brinker; or, the Silver Skates.
15. LOWELL (J. R.) My Study Windows.
16. HOLMES (Oliver Wendell) Guardian Angel.
17. WARNER (C. D.) My Summer in a Garden.
18. STOWE (Mrs.) Dred, 2s.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
19. CARLETON (W.) Farm Ballads.—20. Farm Festivals.—21. Farm Legends; 2 vols. in 1, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
22. 23. Clients of Dr. Berengius, 2s.
24. HOWELLS (W. D.) Undiscovered Country.
25. CLAY (C. M.) Baby Rue.—26. Story of Helen Troy.
27. 28. WHITNEY (Mrs.) Hitherto, 3 vols. cloth, 3s. 6d.
29. FAWCETT (H.) Gentlemen of Leisure.

London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE & RIVINGTON,
Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE LATE HUGH CONWAY.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

By HUGH CONWAY,
Author of 'Called Back,' 'Dark Days,' &c.
3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

NEW BOOK BY THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

The APOSTOLIC FATHERS.

Part II. S. IGNATIUS—S. POLYCARP. Revised Texts, with Introductions, Notes, Dissertations, and Translations. By J. B. LIGHTFOOT, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Bishop of Durham. Vol. I. Vol. II. Sections I and II. Demy 8vo. 45s. (Next week.)

SOCIAL QUESTIONS from the

POINT OF VIEW OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY. By the Rev. J. LLEWELYN DAVIES, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The LIGHT of ASIA and the LIGHT

of the WORLD. A Comparison of the Legend, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of the Buddha with the Story, the Doctrine, and the Ethics of Christ. By S. H. KELLOGG, D.D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, Pa., U.S.A., eleven years Missionary in India, Corresponding Member of the American Oriental Society, Author of 'A Grammar of the Hindi Language and Dialects,' &c. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

PRAYERS for PUBLIC WORSHIP.

By the late JOHN SERVICE, D.D., Author of 'Sermons,' 'Salvation Here and Hereafter,' &c. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

NEW BOOK BY MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES.

SOUVENIRS of some CONTINENTS.

By ARCHIBALD FORBES, LL.D. Crown 8vo. 6s.
"This pleasant book.....Mr. Forbes caters for every kind of taste; though one is inclined to think him at his best in the broad fun of the story about 'the American gentleman with the moist eye,' or the comical account of his own performances as a musical critic."—*St. James's Gazette*.

THE ENGLISH CITIZEN SERIES.

Edited by HENRY CRAIK, M.A. Oxon., LL.D. Glasgow.

THE PUNISHMENT and PREVENTION

of CRIME. By Col. Sir EDMUND F. DU CANE, K.C.B., R.E., Chairman of Commissioners of Prisons, Chairman of Directors of Prisons, Inspector General of Military Prisons, Surveyor General of Prisons. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

LIFE of ROBERT FAIRFAX of

STEETON, Vice-Admiral, Alderman, and Member for York, A.D. 1664-1725. Compiled from Original Letters and other Documents. By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S., Author of 'The Life of the Great Lord Fairfax.' Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d.

VERE HENRY, LORD HOBART

ESSAYS and MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS of With a Biographical Sketch. Edited by MARY, Lady HOBART. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 25s.

MALTHUS and HIS WORK.

By JAMES BONAR, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES, A

HANDBOOK of. By W. F. DE VISMES KANE, M.A., M.R.I.A., Member of the Entomological Society of London, &c. With Copper-plate Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

A NEW ALGEBRA FOR SCHOOLS.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA for

SCHOOLS. By H. S. HALL, B.A., formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, Master of the Military and Engineering Side, Clifton College, and B. E. KNIGHT, B.A., formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Assistant Master at Marlborough College. Globe 8vo. 3s. 6d.; with Answers, 4s. 6d.

A NEW LATIN COURSE.

MACMILLAN'S LATIN COURSE.

First Year. By A. M. COOK, M.A., Assistant Master at St. Paul's School. Globe 8vo. 2s. 6d.

MACMILLAN & Co. Bedford-street, W.C.

POPULAR FICTION.

A THIRD EDITION OF MRS. KEITH'S CRIME,

Price Six Shillings, is this day ready.

Also now ready at all the Libraries,

MRS. HOLLYER. By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK. 3 vols. MY WIFE'S NIECE. By the Author of 'Edith Romney.' 3 vols.

DR. GRATTAN. By WILLIAM HAMMOND. 1 vol. ESTHER. By FRANCES SNOW COMPTON. 1 vol.

Mrs. LYNN LINTON'S

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHRISTOPHER KIRKLAND.

3 vols.

"The literary recollections from Hartley Coleridge to men of the present day are full of interest."—*Athenæum*.

A SECOND LIFE. By Mrs. ALEXANDER, Author of 'The Wooing o't,' 'Which Shall it Be?' &c. 3 vols. A COQUETTE'S CONQUEST. By T. ASHE KING. 3 vols.

EIGHTH THOUSAND OF LETTERS FROM HELL.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Readers who may feel disposed to allow this book to affect their lives and work, will, without doubt, acknowledge its intrinsic worth."—*Church Times*.

TEMPLE BAR for AUGUST, Price One Shilling.

"*Temple Bar* is remarkably good. Lady Pollock's paper on Victor Hugo is interesting, appreciative, and judicious. A biographical sketch of the Princesse de Lamballe is profoundly affecting."—*Spectator*.

BOURRIENNE'S MEMOIRS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

In 3 demy 8vo. volumes, beautifully printed by Clark of Edinburgh, and with

38 fine Portraits on Steel, 42s.

"Bourrienne is admirable. He is the French Pepys. He has done more than any one else to show Buonaparte as he really was." Coleridge.

"However largely Napoleonic literature may grow, the work of Bourrienne (the Imperial Boswell) will for ever retain a unique position."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"Such books as these are too soon likely to become scarce. Already we hear that Madame Junot's memoirs are out of print, and the same fate has attended Messrs. Bentley's edition of Madame Campan's memoirs. Bourrienne probably will soon follow the same course."

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, Publishers to Her Majesty the Queen.

GEORGE BELL & SONS' NEW BOOKS.

Crown 8vo. parchment cover, 7s. 6d.

The FATHER'S TRAGEDY, WILLIAM RUFUS, LOYALTY OR LOVE? Three Dramas by MICHAEL FIELD, Author of 'Calirrhoe' and 'Fair Rosamund.'

"What we have desired to show is not merely that in Michael Field we have a very considerable poet, but a very considerable poet who displays that special kind of freedom and vigour—now careless, now luxuriant, now startling us with a flash of lightning, now subduing us with a rugged strength of thought—which we should all suppose to belong to any age rather than our own over-attenuated and too self-conscious epoch."—*Spectator*.

(Clifton: J. BAKER & SON.)

Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK to ROBERT BROWNING'S WORKS. By MRS. SUTHERLAND ORR.

"Taken as a whole, this book—and it is no ordinary undertaking—bears evidence throughout of that courage, patience, knowledge, and research, and last, but not least, that lightness and firmness of hand which are essential in dealing with the work of a master whose art ranges so high, so wide, and so deep."—*Academy*.

Dedicated by special permission to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The HISTORY of HAMPTON COURT PALACE in TUDOR TIMES. Illustrated with 130 Autotypes, Etchings, Engravings, Maps, and Plans. By ERNEST LAW, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1 vol. 4to. 400 pages, in large type on superfine toned paper, price 17. 5s.

"It is seldom that one comes across so satisfactory a combination of research and recital as this volume presents."—*Academy*.

"We have a right to expect archaeological work of a high order nowadays, and Mr. Law's interesting and attractive volume fulfils this expectation."—*Builder*.

"A most valuable and interesting work."—*Grographic*.

"Not only the reader of history, but the antiquary, the architect, and the artist will gather much that is useful and interesting from the book."—*Queen*.

16mo. gilt edges, 4s. 6d.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION for 1885 (53rd Year). With Appendix, containing the Conservative Administration, and New Members of Parliament to date.

(London: WHITTAKER & Co.)

The ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS of SOPHOCLES. Edited by BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek and Hon. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. With a Commentary containing a large number of Notes selected from the MS. of the late T. H. Steel, M.A. Crown 8vo. 8s.

(Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & Co.)

The ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS of SOPHOCLES. With a Commentary containing a large number of Notes selected from the MS. of the late T. H. Steel, M.A., edited for the Use of Schools. Small post 8vo. 5s.

(Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & Co.)

The ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS of SOPHOCLES. Translated into English Prose. Crown 8vo. in paper wrapper, 1s.

(Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & Co.)

In Bohn's Library binding, or scarlet cloth,

COLERIDGE'S MISCELLANIES, Aesthetic and Literary, to which is added 'The Theory of Life.' Collected and Arranged by T. ASKE, B.A. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Cheap Edition, with all the Illustrations, fcap. 4to. 1s.

SIX to SIXTEEN: a Story for Girls. By J. H. EWING, Author of 'Jackanapes,' 'A Flat Iron for a Farthing,' &c. With 10 Illustrations by Mrs. Allingham.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,
4 York-street, Covent-garden.

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL."—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"—*Edinburgh Review*, October, 1880.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d. each, cloth boards, with very Copious Indexes,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Vols. I. to XI.

SIXTH SERIES.

Volumes I. to XI. of the Sixth Series of NOTES AND QUERIES contain, in addition to a great variety of similar Notes and Replies, Articles of Interest on the following Subjects:—

English, Irish, and Scottish History.

The Plagues of 1605 and 1625—Wolves in England—Prices in the Middle Ages—Executions of 1745—The "Meal Tub Plot"—Episcopacy in Scotland—English Roman Catholic Martyrs—Hereward le Wake—Hiding-Places of Charles II.—Where did Edward II. die?—Battle between Armies of Suetonius and Boadicea—William III. at the Battle of the Boyne—"The Green Bag"—Confidential Letters to James II. about Ireland—Anne Boleyn's Heart—Hubert de Burgh—Henry Martin the Regicide—Lord Hussey and the Lincolnshire Rebellion.

Biography.

Luis de Camoens—Thomas Bell—Cromwell—William Penn—Nell Gwynne—Coleridge—Curll the Bookseller—Sir John Cheke—Gibson, Bishop of London—Thorpe the Architect—Sir Richard Whittington—Charles Wolfe.

Bibliography and Literary History.

Shakespearians—Chap-Book Notes—"Adeste Fideles"—"The Land of the Leal"—John Gilpin—Reynard the Fox—"Lead, kindly Light"—Rabelais—London Publishers of 18th Century—The Welsh Testament—The Libraries of Balliol, All Souls, Brasenose, and Queen's Colleges, Oxford—Key to 'Endymion'—Early Roman Catholic Magazines—Stuart Literature—The Libraries of Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge—"Dame Europa"—Bibliography—Unpublished Letters of Dr. Johnson—"Rock of Ages"—Eikon Basilike Deutera—William of Tyre—Bibliography of Skating—"The Book"—Notes on the 'Religio Medici'—Authorship of the 'Imitatio'—Tristram Shandy—Critical Notes of Charles Lamb.

Popular Antiquities and Folk-lore.

Slavonic Mythology—Folk-lore of Leprosy—Lycanthropy—North Italian Folk-lore—Friday unlucky for Marriage—West Indian Superstitions—"Milky Way"—Folk-lore of Birds—Feather Superstition—Medical and Funeral Folk-lore.

Poetry, Ballads, and Drama.

The Drama in Ireland—"Tom Jones" on the French Stage—"Auld Robin Gray"—"Harpings of Lena"—MS. of Gray's "Elegy"—The "Mystery" of S. Pantaleon—Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory"—"Blue bonnets over the Border"—Swift's Verses on his own Death—Tennyson's "Palace of Art"—Ballad of "William and Margaret"—The Australian Drama—Poem by J. M. Keale—Shelley's "Ode to Mont Blanc"—Hymns by Chas. Wesley—"Cross Purposes"—Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women"—"Logie o' Buchan."

Popular and Proverbial Sayings.

"To rule the roast"—"Licked into shape"—"Bosh"—"Joining the majority—Up to snuff"—"To the bitter end"—"Conspicuous by his absence"—Play old Gooseberry—"The grey mare is the better horse"—Bred and born—Drunk as David's sow—Cut off with a shilling—Tin—money—Getting into a scrape.

Philology.

Tennis—Puzzle—Rickets—American Spelling—Sneb—Jolly—Boycotting—Argosy—Jennet—Bedford—Maiden in Place-names—Deck of Cards—Masher—Belfry—Brag—Bulrush—Tram—Hearse—Whittling—Beef-eater—Boom—At bay.

Genealogy and Heraldry.

The Arms of the Popes—Courtly Titles—Rolls of Arms—Book-plates—Earldom of Mar—Arms of the Sea of York—Fitzhardings of Berkeley—Heraldic Differences—Barony of Valoines—Colonial Arms—Earldom of Ormonde—The Violet in Heraldry—Arms of Vasco da Gama—Seal of the Templars—Earldom of Suffolk.

Fine Arts.

Hogarth's only Landscape—The "Hours" of Raphael—Rubens's "Daniel and the Lions"—Early Gillrays—Retsch's Outlines—Portraits of Byron—Velasquez and his Works—Tassie's Medallions—Copley's "Attack on Jersey."

Ecclesiastical Matters.

The Revised Version—Pulpits—The Episcopal Wig—Vestments—Temporal Power of Bishops—Easter Sepulchres—Canonization—The Basilican Rite—The Scottish Office—Tulchan Bishops—Seventeenth Century "Indulgence"—The "Month's Mind"—Clergy hunting in Scarlet—The Irish Hierarchy—Libraries in Churches—Lambeth Degrees—Fifteenth Century Wood-screens—Franciscans in Scotland—Bishops of Dunkeld—Prayer-Book Rule for Easter—Fur Tippets—The Church in the Channel Isles—Metrical Psalms—Order of Administration.

Classical Subjects.

'Persil Satiræ'—Roman Arithmetic—The Alastor of Augustus—"Acervus Mercurii"—"Vescus" in Georgics iii. 175—Oppian—Juvenal's Satire ii.—Transliteration of Iliad i.—Aristophanes' "Rane"—Simplicius on Epictetus—Tablet of Cebes—Imitative Verse—"Felix quum faciant," &c.

Topography.

Grub-street—Porta del Popolo—"Turk's Head" Baginlo—The Old Corner of St. Paul's Cathedral—Thames Embankments—Statue in Brasenose Quadrangle—Middle Temple Lane—Ormond-street Chapel—Roman Villa at Sandown—Ashburnham House—Carew Castle—Rushdon Hall, Westenhaugh—Welton House.

Miscellaneous.

Christian Names—Election Colours—Buried Alive—O. K.—Ladies' Clubs—Zoedone—Berkeley-square Mystery—Wife Selling—The Telephone—Scrutin de Liste—Crocodile's Tears—Jingo—The Gipsies—Hell-Fire Club—Tarois—Tobacco in England—Sea Sickness unknown to the Ancients—Names of American States—Caruncate—Female Soldiers and Sailors—Mistletoe—Giants—Jewesses and Wigs—Memories of Trafalgar—Green Eyes—Beaumontagut—Secret Chambers in Ancient Houses—The Bonaparte-Patterson Marriage—Ace of Spades—Wig Curiers—Female Churchwardens—The Opal—House of Keys—Church Registers—Arm-in-arm—E. O.—Napoleon's Legacy to Cantillon.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Just published, crown 8vo. vellum, 148 pp. 4s. 6d.

UNDERCURRENT and AFTER - GLOW.
An History of England. By MAURICE ARDEN.
London: G. Bell & Sons, York-street, Covent-garden. Clifton: J. Baker & Son.

THE ORIGINAL WORK ON THE SUBJECT.

THE SEARCH for a PUBLISHER (Eighth Edition), price Sixpence, containing Publishing Arrangements, Specimens of Type, Sizes of Paper, and much invaluable information for those about to publish.
London: W. H. Beer & Co. (Successors to Provost & Co.), 33, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

NEW WORK BY "CAVENDISH."

Now ready, 8vo. cloth gilt extra, price 5s. handsomely printed in red and black.

WHIST DEVELOPMENTS: American Leads and the Principles of Whist, &c. Wholesale only of
Thos. De La Rue & Co. London.

A STANDARD WORK FOR USE AMONG ARTISTS.
Now ready, 8vo. cloth gilt, price 5s.

**THE NEW EDITION OF
FIELD'S CHROMATOGRAPHY.**
By J. SCOTT TAYLOR, B.A. Camb.
This work has been rewritten and thoroughly well brought up to date. It is hoped that, in its present form, it will prove to be by far the most comprehensive and valuable treatise on Colours and Pigments to which the Artist has access; and that the greatly reduced price at which it is issued will bring it within the reach of Art-Workers of all denominations.

Winsor & Newton (Limited), 38 to 40, Rathbone-place, W.

A NURSERY CARD.

On Rollers, for Hanging, 24 by 16 inches. 6d.; or on Linen and Varnished, 1s. 6d.; free by post, 7 or 10 stamps.

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT. Simple Directions for Immediate Treatment in Twenty Cases of Accident and Sudden Illness common to Children. It provides against—Bites of Animals, Broken Limbs, Bruises, Burns, Child-crowding, Choking, Convulsions, Croup, Cuts, Drowning, Fainting, Fits, Nose-bleeding, Poisons, Rashes, Stings, Substances in the Ears, Eyes, or Nose, Swallowing Coins, Buttons, &c., Wounds.
London: James Epps & Co. 45, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly

Now ready, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

SCHOOL HYGIENE AND DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO SCHOOL LIFE.

By ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.P. M.D. Edin.; F.R.C.P. Lond.
Late Lecturer on 'Materia Medica' at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, &c.

"This valuable work should be read by all connected with the education of the young."—*Schoolmaster*.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

BOOKS FOR SEASIDE AND HOLIDAY READING.

Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to send, post free on application, a copy of their Catalogue, containing a list of 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. Popular Novels, together with a large number of Miscellaneous Works.

Among the Authors whose Works are comprised in the Popular Novel Series are the following:—The Author of 'Molly Bawn,' the Author of 'John Herring,' W. E. Norris, Hamilton Aidé, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell, Wilkie Collins, Holme Lee, the Brontë Sisters, &c.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

MADAME VILLARI'S NEW NOVEL.

CAMILLA'S GIRLHOOD: a Novel. By Linda Villari, Author of 'On Tuscan Hills and Venetian Waters,' &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.
"She writes in a straightforward and unaffected style, which makes her story satisfactory reading."—*Athenæum*.

A LOST SON. By Mary Linskill, Author of 'Hagar,' 'Between the Heather and the Northern Sea,' &c. Crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d. (post free). (Ready August 17.)

REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN ORATIONS. Edited by Prof. A. Johnston. 3 vols. Roxburghe binding, in elegant box, 15s. [Now ready.]
"By way of conclusion, we venture once more to strongly recommend it to our readers. It will increase their knowledge of mankind in general, and will help them to better understand a great and friendly nation."—*Saturday Review*.

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, 26, Paternoster-square, E.C.

PEARS' SOAP. SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR DELICATE SKINS.

Mr. JAMES STARTIN, the eminent Surgeon, writes:—"I always use it myself and recommend to my Patients PEAR'S SOAP in preference to any other as being more free from excess of alkali and other impurities prejudicial to the skin."

Pears' Soap is Sold Everywhere.

Second Edition, price 5s.

SLIGHT AILMENTS: their Nature and Treatment. By LIONEL S. BRAL, F.R.S.
J. & A. Churchill.

TYNDALE'S PENTATEUCH, A.D. 1530.

Now for first time reprinted in separate form.

800 pp. on hand-made paper, royal 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.
S. Bagster & Sons (Limited), 15, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, price One Penny.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN ROMANIA. A Detailed Account compiled from recent Official and Authentic Information. By DAVID F. SCHLOSS, M.A. S.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.
D. Nutt, 270, Strand, W.C.; and at Willing's Bookstalls.

Just published, demy 8vo. price 18s.

AMBUSHES and SURPRISES. Being a Description of some of the most famous instances of the Leading into Ambush and the Surprise of Armies, from the Time of Hannibal to the Period of the Indian Mutiny. With a Portrait of General Lord Mark Kerr. K.C.B. By Colonel G. H. MALLESON, C.B.I., Author of 'The Decisive Battles of India,' &c.
London: W. H. Allen & Co. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

In Use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', City of London School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

DELLIE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

The Beginner's Own French Book. 2s.—Key to the Same. 2s.

Easy French Poetry for Beginners. 2s.

French Grammar. 5s. 6d.—Key to the Same, 3s.

Répertoire des Prosateurs. 6s. 6d.

Modèles de Poésie. 6s.

Manuel Étymologique. 2s. 6d.

A Synoptical Table of French Verbs. 6d.

Whittaker & Co. 2, White Hart-street, Paternoster-square, E.C.

THE HOUSE SPARROW. By an Ornithologist—J. H. Gurney, Jun., by a Friend of the Farmers—Colonel C. Russell.—The ENGLISH SPARROW in AMERICA. By Dr. Elliott Cress. Just published, price 3s. 6d. bound in cloth.

Wm. Wesley & Son, 28, Essex-street, Strand.

NEW WORK by MISS CLEVELAND, Sister of the American President, and Mistress of the White House.

Now ready, in choice cloth binding, 6s. 6d.

GEORGE ELIOT'S POETRY: and Other Studies.

Including a Series of Historical Essays on the Middle Ages.

By ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

London: Hodder & Stoughton, 27, Paternoster-row.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1823.
Insurance against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the World. Loss Claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.
WILLIAM O. MACDONALD, Joint Secretary.
FRANCIS H. MACDONALD, Joint Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Established 1835.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
Paid in Claims, £200,000. Profits declared, £400,000. Funds, £400,000.
Economic Management. Liberal Conditions. Large Bonuses.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
Assurances, with Profits, payable at Death, by single premium, limited number of premiums, or by premiums during whole of life.
Redemption Assurances payable at any age on exceptionally favourable terms.

For Actual Results see Prospectus or Board of Trade Returns.
45, Gracechurch-street, London.

105,000 ACCIDENTS,

for which TWO MILLIONS have been PAID as COMPENSATION

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL.
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Paid-up and Invested Funds, £200,000—Premium Income, £235,000.

Chairman—HARVEY M. FARQUHAR, Esq.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or West-End Office—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing Cross, or at the Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ALLEN'S SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

ALLEN'S VICTORIA DRESSING BAG. Cash Discount.
ALLEN'S STRONG DRESS BASKETS. 10 per cent.
ALLEN'S NEW GLADSTONE BAG. 10 per cent.
ALLEN'S NEW CATALOGUE of 500 Articles for Continental Travelling, post free.
57, West Strand, London.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on MORRIS'S HIGH SYSTEM.
The Original, Best, and most Liberal.

Founded A.D. 1853.
Cash Prices. No extra charge for time given.
Illustrated Price Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post free.
F. MORRIS, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham Court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W. Established 1853.

H E A L & S O N.

BEDSTEADS.

3 ft. IRON FRENCH, from 10s. 6d.

3 ft. BRASS FRENCH, from 45s.
300 fixed for inspection.

BEDDING.

MATRESSES, 3 ft. from 11s.
A NEW SPRING MATTRESS, warranted good and serviceable, at a very moderate price. 3 ft., 36s.; 4 ft. 6 in., 40s.
This, with a TOP MATTRESS, 3 ft., 30s.; 4 ft. 6 in., 35s.; makes a most comfortable Bed, and cannot be surpassed at the price.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

PLAIN SUITES, from 3s. DECORATIVE SUITES, from 8s. 10s.
SUITES of WHITE ENAMEL, similar to that in the Health Exhibition, from 16s.
ASH and WALNUT SUITES, from 12s. 12s.
SCREENS, suitable for Bedrooms, 21s.

EASY CHAIRS, from 35s.

COUCHES, from 75s.

BOOKCASES, from 35s., and BOOKSHELVES, from 7s. 6d.

WRITING TABLES, from 25s. OCCASIONAL TABLES, from 10s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE BY POST.

195 to 196, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW SANITARY WALL-HANGING.

DURO-TEXTILE.
Cheaper than a Painted Wall and more durable.
May be Scrubbed with Soap and Water without injury.
Manufactured by the EMBOSSED TAPESTRY CO.
LONDON DEPOT: 53, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.
Patterns, Prices, and Particulars on receipt of six stamps.
International Inventions Exhibition, Stand 1095, West Arcade, Queen's Gate.

EPPE'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE makes a light refreshing beverage, and as its active principle is a gentle nerve stimulant, it is peculiarly acceptable in the later hours of the day, and especially so to the exhausted worker requiring a tea-like drink that shall, without unduly exciting, supply the needed energy.—Sold in packets by Grocers, labelled 'James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 170, Piccadilly, and 45, Threadneedle-street.'

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this Pure Solution as the best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEADACHE, BRUISES, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Of all Chemists.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The **TIMES** on the NEW EDITION of 'HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.'
 "Probably the handiest book of reference published.... We see no reason to reverse or qualify the judgment we passed on a former edition that the 'Dictionary of Dates' is the most universal book of reference in a moderate compass that we know of in the English language."

ENTIRELY NEW EDITION, BROUGHT DOWN TO THE SUMMER OF 1885.

Just ready, medium 8vo. cloth, 18s.; half-calf, 24s.; full or tree-calf, 31s. 6d.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES. Relating to all Ages and Nations for Universal Reference. Eighteenth Edition, Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised throughout. By BENJAMIN VINCENT, Librarian of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Contains 1,000 Pages, 12,000 Distinct Articles, and 130,000 Dates and Facts, comprising the History of the World to the Present Time.

"It is by far the readiest and most reliable work of the kind."—*Standard*.

"* Prospectus post free on application."

THE BEST WORK FOR SELF-EDUCATORS.

Complete in 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, each 7s. 6d.; half-calf or half-morocco, 12s. each.

The UNIVERSAL INSTRUCTOR; or, Self-Culture for

All. A Complete Guide to Learning and Self-Education, meeting the requirements of all Classes of Students, and forming a perfect system of Intellectual Culture. With about 2,000 Engravings.

The subjects treated of by 'The Universal Instructor' include:—Algebra—Arithmetic—Astronomy—Book-keeping—Botany—Chemistry—Commerce—Drawing—Electricity—Education—English Grammar—English Literature—Ethology—French—Geography—Geology—Geometry—German—Greece—Health—Heat—History—Hydrostatics—Italian—Land Surveying—Latin—Light—Logic—Machinery—Magnetism—Mathematics—Mechanics—Measurement—Meteorology—Mineralogy—Music—Natural History—Navigation—Penmanship—Physiology—Political Economy—Shorthand—Singing—Sound—Spanish—Zoology.

"* Hundreds of Educational and other Journals have favourably reviewed the UNIVERSAL INSTRUCTOR, and the Publishers have received numerous letters from Schoolmasters and other persons testifying to the great usefulness and value of the work."

"* Prospectus post free on application."

THE BEST COOKERY BOOK IN THE WORLD.—397th Thousand.

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED EDITION, strongly bound, price 7s. 6d.; cloth gilt, gilt edges, 8s. 6d.; half-calf or half-morocco, 10s. 6d.

MRS. BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

Comprising 1,350 Pages, 4,000 Recipes and Instructions, 1,000 Engravings, and New Coloured Cookery Plates. With Quantities, Time, Costs, and Seasons, Directions for Carving, Management of Children, Arrangement and Economy of the Kitchen, Duties of Servants, the Doctor, Legal Memoranda, and 250 Bills of Fare.

"* As a Wedding Gift, Birthday Book, or Presentation Volume at any period of the year, Mrs. Beeton's 'Household Management' is entitled to the very first place. In half-calf binding, price half-a-guinea, the book will last a lifetime, and save money every day."

"A volume which will be, for many years to come, a treasure to be made much of in every English household."—*Standard*.

NEW EDITION, INCLUDING THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT, &c.

Crown 8vo. 2,000 pp., cloth gilt, 7s. 6d.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER. Beeton's Law Book.) Entirely New Edition, Revised by a BARRISTER. A Practical Compendium of the General Principles of English Jurisprudence. Comprising upwards of 11,000 Statements of the Law. With a full Index, 25,000 References, every numbered paragraph in its particular place and under its general head.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, E.C.

Demy 8vo. cloth gilt, price 10s. 6d.

VIOLIN-MAKING: as it Was and as it Is. A Historical, Practical, and Theoretical Treatise for Violin Makers and Players. By EDWARD HERON-ALLEN, Author of 'The Ancestry of the Violin,' &c. With an Essay on the Violin and its Position as a Musical Instrument, &c. With Photographs, Folding Plates, and about 500 Engravings.

"No brief comment can give any idea of its substantial value, which is very considerable."—*Saturday Review*.
 "The amateur violin-maker will find no book hitherto published in the English language which contains such minute and exhaustive instructions."—*Reverend, Exchange and Mart*.
 "A book which all who love to hear or play the instrument will receive with acclamation."—*Yorkshire Post*.

"* Prospectus post free on application."

"Every elector should obtain a copy of this cheap and admirably compiled handbook."—*Nottingham Express*.

Price 1s. complete.

THE NEW REFORM ACT. Including the 'Representation of the People Act, 1884,' the 'Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885,' and the 'Elections (Hours of Poll) Act.' With an Introduction, containing a complete Description of the various Franchises, Notes, and Index. By W. A. HOLDSWORTH, Barrister-at-Law.

WARD & LOCK'S NEW ONE-SHILLING NOVELS.

Neatly printed and bound, wrapper.

A RACE for a WIFE. By HAWLEY SMART.

GUILTY or NOT GUILTY. By Mrs. GORDON SMYTHIES.

A DEAD TOWN. By CHARLES BARNARD.

WARD & LOCK'S ROYAL LIBRARY

OF CHOICE BOOKS BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.

Handsomely bound in red cloth, gilt, bevelled boards, red edges, PRICE TWO SHILLINGS EACH.

JACK BRAG. Theodore Hook.
 TEN THOUSAND A YEAR. Samuel Warren.
 IRISH STORIES and LEGENDS. Lover.
 EVELINA. Miss Burney.
 HELEN. Maria Edgeworth.
 HANBY ANDY. Samuel Lover.
 PICKWICK PAPERS. C. Dickens.
 LAST DAYS of POMPEII. Bulwer.
 KENILWORTH. Sir W. Scott.
 IVANHOE. Ditto.

HARRY LORREQUER. C. Lever.
 CHARLES O'MALLEY. Ditto.
 EUGENE ARAM. Bulwer.
 PELHAM. Ditto.
 VALENTINE VOX. H. Cockton.
 NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. C. Dickens.
 JACK HINTON. C. Lever.
 DIARY of a LATE PHYSICIAN. Samuel Warren.
 SCOTTISH CHIEFS. Jane Porter.
 BY THE KING'S COMMAND. Victor Hugo.

AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF THE CHEAPEST ENCYCLOPÆDIA EVER PUBLISHED.

In 4 vols. royal 8vo. cloth or half-roan, 42s.; half-calf or half-morocco, 62s.

BEETON'S ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPÆDIA of

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION. Entirely New and Revised Edition. Rewritten throughout, and containing some Thousands of Additional Articles. Comprising Geography, History, Biography, Bible Knowledge, Art, Science, Religion, Philosophy, and Literature, and containing about 4,000 pages, 50,000 Articles, and 2,000 Engravings and Coloured Maps.

"A perfect mine of information."—*Leeds Mercury*.

"We know of no book which in such small compass gives so much information."—*Scottsman*.

Of all Works of Reference published of late years, not one has gained such general approbation as 'Beeton's Illustrated Encyclopædia.' It is undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive works in existence, and having been almost entirely rewritten, may certainly now claim to be the Cheapest Encyclopædia in the World.

"* Prospectus post free on application."

THE BEST WORK ON DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, 10s. 6d.; half-calf, 16s.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE: a Guide to Good Health,

Long Life, and the Proper Treatment of all Diseases and Affections. Edited by GEORGE BLACK, M.D. Edin. Accurately illustrated with 450 Engravings.

"The work is worthy of study and attention, and likely to produce real good."—*Athenæum*.

"* Prospectus post free on application."

UNIFORM WITH 'MRS. BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.'

Large crown 8vo. half-roan, 7s. 6d.; half-calf, 10s. 6d.

FARM MANAGEMENT and COUNTRY LIFE. A

Complete Cyclopædia of Rural Occupations and Amusements. Including the Management of the Farm—The Crops of the Farm—Cows and the Management of the Dairy—The Horse—The Dog—The Fruit and Flower Garden—Trees and Tree Planting—Field Sports and Rural Recreations. With Coloured Plates and Hundreds of Illustrations.

"It is an exhaustive and yet a popular work; it is practical, yet not dull; scientific, yet readable.... A book that ought to be in the hands of every agriculturist."—*Norwich Argus*.

THE BEST BOOK FOR AMATEURS IN CARPENTRY AND THE CONSTRUCTIVE ARTS.

Demy 8vo. cloth gilt, 7s. 6d.; half-calf, 12s.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MECHANIC. Being a Com-

plete Guide for Amateurs in Household Carpentry and Joinery, Ornamental and Constructive Carpentry and Joinery, and Household Building, Art and Practice. With about 750 Illustrations of Tools, Processes, Buildings, &c.

"There is a fund of solid information of every kind in the work before us, which entitles it to the proud distinction of being a complete code *meum* of the subjects upon which it treats."—*Daily Telegraph*.

ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF HOOD'S WORKS.

In 11 vols. demy 8vo. 82s. 6d.; half-calf or half-morocco, 115s. 6d.

The COMPLETE WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD. New

and greatly improved Edition. Containing all the Writings of the Author of the 'Song of the Shirt,' also the 'Memories of Tom Hood,' by his Son and Daughter. With all the Original Illustrations by Hood, Craikshank, Leach, &c., numbering nearly One Thousand.

"We gladly welcome this reissue of the entire works of Hood.... It is to be hoped it will reach the hands of most readers."—*Times*.

"It is with peculiar pleasure that we notice the issue of a new edition of the complete works of Hood by Messrs. Ward & Lock. They are certainly to be thanked for this reissue, in a more satisfactory shape than any former one of this wonderful collection of good fun and true literature."—*Saturday Review*.

WARD & LOCK'S NEW TWO-SHILLING NOVELS.

(THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.)

Well printed and strongly bound in picture boards.

The WORLD WE LIVE IN. By OSWALD CRAWFORD.

HUNT - ROOM STORIES and YACHTING YARNS. By "WANDERER."

The MARGRAVINE. A Tale of the Turf. By W. G. CRAVEN.

INTRODUCED to SOCIETY. By HAMILTON AIDÉ.

"* Complete List of the Series post free on application."

WARD & LOCK'S SHILLING LIBRARY OF

FAMOUS BOOKS FOR ALL TIME.

Strongly bound in neat cloth,

PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH.

FORMING THE CHEAPEST SERIES OF BOOKS EVER ISSUED.

CORBETT'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.	RACON'S PROFICIENCY AND ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING, &c.
GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES.	RACON'S NEW ATLANTIS, &c.
EVENINGS at HOME.	JOSEPHUS—ANTIQUITIES of the JEWS.
MACCULLOCH'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.	JOSEPHUS—WARS of the JEWS.
MACAULAY. First Series.	BUTLER'S ANALOGY of RELIGION.
MACAULAY. Second Series.	FAIRY'S EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY.
MACAULAY. Third Series.	BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
SYDNEY SMITH. First Series.	ROBINSON CRUSOE.
SYDNEY SMITH. Second Series.	SANDFORD and MERTON.
HUFELAND'S ART of PROLONGING LIFE.	FOSTER'S DECISION of CHARACTER.
TODD'S STUDENT'S MANUAL.	

** COMPLETE CATALOGUE (comprising about 2,000 different Works) post free.

London: WARD, LOCK & CO. Warwick House, Salisbury-square, E.C. New York: Bond-street.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C., and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS at No. 20, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Agents: For Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh For Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 15, 1885.